

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE
CIRCULATION
Over 500,000 Sunday.
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

FINAL EDITION

VOLUME LXXIV.—NO. 254. C.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT IN CHICAGO. ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

SAVE BRITAIN: KING'S PLEA

BEATEN DEPUTY SHOOT INTO STRIKE CROWD

Adolph Herrmann, Coroner's Aid, Captures Two of Labor Sluggers.

SISTER BADLY HURT.

The "good old days" of the labor struggle came back with a bang on the west side last night.

Early in the evening fifty men, most of them striking garment workers, the police say, gathered in South Peoria street looking for trouble. They found it in the person of a stock man who ran down the steps of the house at No. 824 and started toward a drug store on the corner.

The fifty closed in as one of the number shouted the stock figure by a nod of the head. There was a question, a threatening rear from the crowd, and a deluge of blows, in which the sluggers' victim was knocked down, beaten, and kicked.

Shoots Into Crowd. The things that were not on the program began to happen. The victim broke away and darted back into the house, which he had just left.

Some hours later, after two men with slugging records had been caught several blocks away by the stock man himself, the strikers learned that they had made a mistake. The object of their attentions was not a nonunion worker. He was Adolph Herrmann, deputy coroner of Cook county.

What Shop Do You Work In? Mr. Herrmann had been asked by his sister, Miss Mary Herrmann, to go to the drug store and get some medicine for a sick neighbor. The crowd was waiting for him, and as he left his house one of them stepped up threateningly.

He walked along to Harrison street, the crowd following and gathering recruits until it numbered more than 200. Some yelled, "Beat the—!" Beat him up!" The deputy coroner drew a pistol, but it was knocked out of his hand.

Miss Herrmann had started after her brother when she saw the crowd attacking him. She was beaten back by the angry mob and badly bruised.

As soon as he could find an automobile Hoffman, with two detectives, hurried to Harrison's hall, Harrison and Green streets, where the strikers have been meeting. Aided by several patrolmen, they raided the hall and locked the doors while a search was made, but Hoffman found no one he recognized.

Grabs Two Men. As they left the building the deputy coroner grabbed two men who were entering. "Here are two of them," he said.

The men said they were Joseph Sharron, 1234 Washington avenue, and Abraham Kahn, 2222 Van Buren street. Neither, according to the police, are garment workers, but both have records as sluggers.

It could not be learned whether any of Herrmann's assailants had been wounded by his shots. A nonunion garment worker, it is said, lives a few doors from the Hoffman residence, and it is believed the deputy coroner was mistaken for this man.

Negroes Unite to Buy a Hotel in Oconomowoc

Five Already Obtained for Syndicate to Take Over Draper Hall.

EXPECT NO TROUBLE

A messenger last night brought to THE TRIBUNE office the following notice which he asked to have inserted in the paper:

Colored People Organize to Purchase chaste Famous Oconomowoc Resort. Headed by several wealthy colored citizens of Chicago a syndicate has been organized to purchase from a Montana man represented by Faulkner & Cook, a Chicago real estate firm, the famous Draper hall property at Oconomowoc, Wis.

The notice was typewritten and across the bottom of the page in pencil were these words:

"Put in general news of the real estate sheet."

What Agent Says. As the summer homes of some of Chicago's wealthiest citizens are at Oconomowoc, a reporter called up George W. Faulkner of the real estate firm mentioned.

Mr. Faulkner was asked if he or his partner had sent the notice to THE TRIBUNE, and he said he knew nothing about its having been sent in.

"In your firm interested in the project?" he was asked.

"Well, if the syndicate is formed, we probably will be members," he answered. "Then the syndicate hasn't been formed yet?"

"No. We had one meeting on it in our office about a week ago."

"How many were present?"

"Five."

"Are both you and your partner colored men?"

"Yes; all five were colored men."

NURSE CAVELL WENT TO DEATH A BRAVE WOMAN

No Regrets at Giving Up Life; Germans Refuse to Surrender Body.

TERRIBLE, SAYS RIDDER

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The British foreign office this evening made public the report of the Rev. H. S. T. Gahan, the British chaplain in Brussels, who visited Miss Edith Cavell just before her execution, and a letter from Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, to Walter Rines Page, the American ambassador in London.

In his letter Mr. Whitlock says he requested that the body of Miss Cavell be delivered to the school for nurses, of which she was the directress, his request being referred to the ministry of war in Berlin.

Found Prisoner Calm. The Rev. Mr. Gahan in his report said: "On Monday evening, the 11th of October, I was admitted by a special passport from the German authorities to the prison of St. Gilles, where Miss Edith Cavell had been confined for ten weeks. The final sentence had been given early that afternoon."

"To my astonishment and relief I found my friend perfectly calm and resigned, but this could not lessen the tenderness and intensity of feeling on either part during the last interview of almost an hour."

Willingly Gave Up Life. "Her first words to me were upon a matter concerning herself personally. She then asked that she wished all her friends to know that she willingly gave her life for her country, and said: 'I have no fear nor shrinking. I have seen death so often that it is not strange or fearful to me.'"

"She further said: 'I thank God for this ten weeks of quiet before the end. My life has always been hurried and full of difficulties; this time the rest has been a great mercy. They have all been very kind to me here. But this I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity: I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness towards any one.'"

Sings Hymn with Pastor. "We partook of holy communion together and she received the gospel message of consolation with all her heart. At the close of the little service I began to repeat the words 'Abide with Me,' and she joined with me in the hymn. They have all been very kind to me here. But this I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity: I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness towards any one."

Unable to Get Body. Mr. Whitlock, in inclosing the letter he wrote to Baron von der Lancken, the German governor, at the request of President Faidor of the court of appeals in Brussels and the president of the Belgian School for Nurses, asking that Miss Cavell's body be delivered to the school for nurses, of which she was the directress, says:

"I have not received a written reply to my note to Baron Lancken on the subject, but he came to see me yesterday afternoon and stated that the body had been interred near the prison of St. Gilles, where the execution took place, and that under the regulations governing such cases it was impossible to exhumate the body without written permission from the minister of war at Berlin."

"He added that he had no authority to ask for permission to exhumate the body, but that immediately upon the return of the governor general he would request him to take the matter up."

"I shall hope to be able to tell you that we have at least been able to accomplish this small service."

Kin Brave in Grief. Dr. Longworth Walnwright, Miss Cavell's brother-in-law, is medical superintendent of the Red Cross hospital at Henley and Mrs. Walnwright, despite the terrible strain of her bereavement, is devotedly continuing her work there as a nurse.

GERMAN VERSION OF NURSE'S DEATH; BLAMES BIG PLOT.

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.) LONDON, Oct. 22, 5 a. m.—The first German version of the trial of Miss Edith Cavell, shot to death by a German firing squad because she helped Belgian prisoners to escape, was received here tonight by way of Amsterdam. It was contributed by Herr Wertheimer, the Brussels correspondent of the official Wolff bureau, to the German press. This version asserts that the evidence in Miss Cavell's trial showed that there was an organized plan to enable men of military age to leave Belgium, the leaders in this plan being a Belgian and some French aristocrats. The plot was promoted by thirty-five prisoners, two-thirds of whom were women, including the Princess Maria de Croix, the Countess de Belleville, and Miss Edith Cavell. It is asserted that the husband of the Princess de Croix, Prince Reginald, was the chief conspirator who has not been arrested. The headquarters of the organization, it is charged, was the English Women's hospital.

Miss Cavell's chief assistant, it is said, was the Belgian architect, M. Bauco. The evidence, it is declared, showed that the scheme was operated for many months. After a further record of the proceedings, in which espionage is not mentioned, the German version says: "Hitherto the courts dealt very mildly with these offenses, but this time it is advisable that greater severity be employed as a warning to the Belgians to obey the orders of the German government."

LATEST BULLETINS ON EUROPEAN WAR

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.) AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 22.—The Constantinople correspondent of Nieuwe Van Den Dag, telegraphing from Sofia, says: "It can be regarded as certain that the entente powers' undertaking at the Dardanelles has failed. It is said that in the Seddel-Bahr region the allied troops are retreating bit by bit because the sea is so rough the warships cannot transport either supplies or reserves. Constantinople is eagerly looking forward to direct communication with middle Europe."

New York, Oct. 22.—Customs officials here tonight instituted an inquiry into a report submitted by E. E. Streeter, a ship broker, that the American steamer Zealandia, which sailed from Pensacola, Fla., on Oct. 7 for Tampico, Mexico, has been fitted out as a commerce destroyer to fly the German flag.

ROME, Oct. 22, 2 a. m.—An official statement issued here tonight by the Italian war office says: "The offensive successfully begun in the Tyrol and Trentino has been extended all along the line to the sea. Many Austrian positions have been taken. On the Carso the enemy's lines have been broken at several points and the enemy's forces annihilated."

MANILA, Oct. 22.—The Chinese provinces of Kwantung, Kwang-Si, and Hunan are on the verge of a revolution prepared by those who are opposed to the establishment of a monarchy, according to information received here. It is said many arms recently have been smuggled into Canton.

Feed Your Brain

Reading good books is both food and exercise for your brain. Reading good books will keep your "Thinking Department" active and efficient.

And you will find books advertised and reviewed in The Tribune today that are mighty interesting reading.

GREEKS SPURN CYPRUS OFFER OF THE ALLIES

Roumania Also Will Remain Neutral Until Power Is Proved.

RIOTS IN BUCHAREST.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Greece has declined for the present the allies' offer to her of Cyprus and other concessions, territorial and financial, in return for her adherence to the Serbo-Greek treaty of alliance, which would mean its military aid to assist in meeting the Bulgarian and Austro-German attacks against her former ally. The reply of Greece to the offer, which reached the foreign office tonight, is a lengthy one, and while it has not been made public there is reason to believe that the Hellenic kingdom bases its decision not to join the allies on the ground that the Anglo-French force landed at Saloniki is not in the Greek government's opinion, strong enough for the task allotted it.

Want Allied Power Shown. The refusal to accept the allies' offer was not unexpected, as it has been often stated in official circles that both Greece and Roumania were withholding their assistance until the allies either won a decisive victory or proved to the Greeks and Roumanians their ability to do so, or until the operations had reached a stage which would assure them that their countries would not be overrun by the forces of the central powers or their Turkish and Balkan allies.

While Greece's refusal of the offer is indefinite so far as the present is concerned, it is felt by London commentators that a material strengthening of the entente contingent at Saloniki would have a material influence upon the attitude of the Greek government. It also is believed by observers here that Greece cannot persist in the present ambiguous position.

Roumanian Cabinet Acta. A dispatch from Rome says the Giornale d'Italia publishes the following, under date of Bucharest: "The Roumanian ministry is discussing a proposition of a military and political character made to the government by one of the powers of the quadruple entente."

Exchange Telegram Company dispatch from Zurich says that at Bucharest on Tuesday a large mob composed of citizens who favored the intervention of Roumania on the side of the allies rioted in front of the German embassy. Stones were thrown through the windows. Many arrests were made.

Opposed in London Press. The offer to cede the island of Cyprus to Greece is opposed by the Morning Post, which editorially characterizes the offer as bad diplomacy.

Cyprus is a nice island with fertile soil, a peaceful population, a satisfactory revenue, and a flourishing trade," says the Post. "Now we propose to give it away in order to bribe Greece to fulfill her plain obligations. We do not like the transaction. It is a bad precedent and might well encourage other countries to make a price for their neutrality or support. When the British empire is reduced to selling part of itself for the military support of Greece things might be considered as in a bad way."

"Our strength in the Balkans seems to have been in perilous, incompetent hands. The desperate position in the Balkans is not the result of more mistakes but of inability to stand by our friends or to stand up to our enemies."

Would Be Without Greece. The Evening Standard says: "Our policy would be far stronger if we ceased to reckon upon the intervention of Greece at all."

This newspaper asserts the quadruple entente has failed to recognize the significance of the second dismissal of Premier Venizelos, and interprets it as demonstrating the deliberate decision of King Constantine not to side with the allies. "The king doubtless has reckoned with Greek public opinion," the Standard continues, "and so far there are no signs that the royal policy is sufficiently unpopular to necessitate its abandonment. The only way in which the allies can induce Greece to comply with her treaty obligations is by pressure. If Greek intervention is necessary for us we must make Greece realize the unpleasant consequences of treaty breaking. Our command of the Mediterranean gives us a powerful weapon, and weapons are made to be used."

George Calls for Men! Men! Nation's "Darkest Moment"; Says the End Is Not in Sight

LONDON, Oct. 22.—King George has issued the following appeal to his subjects to come forward voluntarily and aid Great Britain in the fight against the German allies:

To My People: At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and a highly organized enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together, I appeal to you.

I rejoice in my empire's effort and I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world who have sacrificed home and fortune and life itself in order that another may not inherit the free empire which their ancestors and mine have built. I ask you to make good these sacrifices.

The end is not in sight. More men, and yet more, are wanted to keep my armies in the field and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in men of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you, men of all classes, to come forward voluntarily and take your share in these fights.

In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our brothers, who for long months have nobly upheld Great Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms.

GEORGE R. I.

Urge German Young to Wed; Rebuild Nation After War

BY KARL H. VON WIEGAND.

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BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Oct. 22.—authority on the subject. Specialists and with many thousands of their best men in hastily made soldier graves in Belgium, in France, in Russia, in Galicia, in Serbia thousands dying, and many more thousands who will yet die for their fatherland before the war is ended, the thinking men of Germany already are looking into the future and considering how they may most quickly replenish the population. These measures are suggested:

Premiums for motherhood. Premiums to increase the willingness to marry. Reduction of the legal age for marriage. Removal of all bureaucratic legal obstacles to marriage. Measures to make possible marriages for those who feel they cannot marry. State premiums for large families, on one side; heavy taxation on bachelors, old maids, childless couples, and those who adhere to the one or two children system on the other.

These proposals were advocated in a meeting held in the upper house of the Prussian parliament attended by some of the most prominent legislators in Germany. The chancellor sent a representative, who, on behalf of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and the government, expressed the heartiest sympathy with and support of the movement. The Gesellschaft für Bevölkerungspolitik, politik, or Society for a Population Policy, was founded.

Yesterday evening in the parliament building was held the first general meeting of this society, under the chairmanship of Prof. Dr. Julius Wolfe, a noted

trenches; then came a low bank of black-green smoke creeping toward us, then another bank of gas, some ten minutes behind the first.

"Altogether three or four double waves of whitish gas and smoke swept over the trenches. Behind the fourth gas and smoke cloud suddenly emerged the Englishmen in thick storming columns. They rose suddenly from the earth, wearing masks, looking not like soldiers, but devils."

"These were terrible hours. The advancing division also reported a gas attack and said that their first line had been stormed by the English. Rumors flew about and reports circulated like wildfire. Then at last the news became more definite, that the British, between the last gas waves, had succeeded in storming the first trenches of our division."

BULGARS HURL SERBIANS BACK; CUT OFF ALLIES

Drive Wedge Across Saloniki-Nish R. R. as Germans Rush from North.

BIG FLEET OPENS FIRE.

BULLETIN. (By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.) LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Daily Telegraph's Paris correspondent says: "I have best authority for stating that British forces have entered Serbia."

BULLETIN. LONDON, Oct. 23, 3 a. m.—According to the Times, 100 miles of the railway running from Saloniki to Nish are now in the hands of the forces invading Serbia, who, it adds, are threatening Uzbun in strength.

BULLETIN. ATHENS, via London, Oct. 23.—It is officially announced that a bombardment of the Bulgarian coast from Dadagatch to Porto Lagos, a distance of thirty-eight miles, was begun by the allied fleet yesterday.

BULLETIN. PETROGRAD, via London, Oct. 22.—The newspaper Vechernyaya Vremya asserts that Russia will attack Bulgaria immediately.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Austro-German-Bulgarian line is slowly but surely squeezing the life out of Serbia, if all of the reports from the front may be believed, and they have not been denied from any quarter.

The Anglo-French offensive in the south, reported this morning, appears to have crumpled. The Bulgars have driven the enemy back and have pursued them across the Vardar river.

Swinging In on Ukub. Bulgarians have captured Kumanovo, a few miles northeast of Ukub, and Kopru (Vele), about twenty-five miles southeast of that important railroad junction.

A force of King Ferdinand's soldiers is pounding ahead in the Timok valley preparing for a wide drive on Nish. In the north the Austro-Germans claim to be making progress down the Morava valley, although at one point southeast of Semendria the Serbs claim to have inflicted a loss of 8,000 men on the enemy and driven him back.

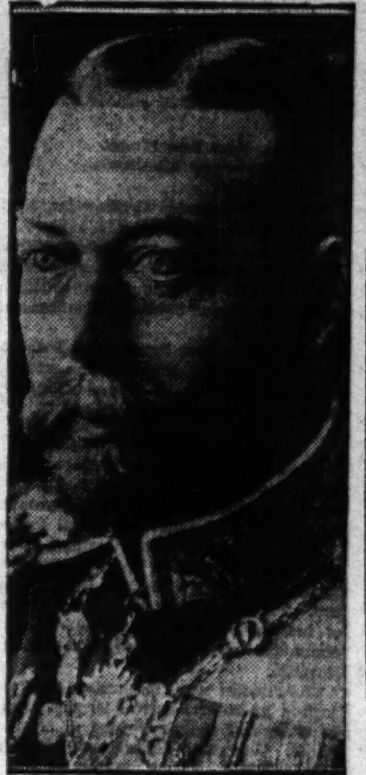
German War Report. The official statement on operations in Serbia issued in Berlin tonight follows: The army of Gen. von Koveras is holding the Aramayev-Blatins line. The army of Gen. von Gallwitz has pushed forward as far as Salavac, Savinovac, and Trnovac, in the northern part of Rumanova.

The army of Gen. Royadjev is making further progress north of Knaiceva. Kumanovo has been occupied by other Bulgarian army divisions. Vele has been taken. South of Strumitza the enemy has been driven across the Vardar river.

Austrian War Report. The Austrian official statement covering Serbian operations says: "The allies' offensive in Serbia proceeded everywhere yesterday. The Austro-Hungarian troops under Gen. Koveras stormed the heights of Blatins south of Balin and advanced upon the Komsaj position. On both sides of the lower Morava the German forces gained terrain north of Palanka and Petrovac. Vranja, Kumanovo, and Vele, in the Vardar valley, are in the hands of the Bulgarians."

Deny Fall of Strumitza. The early reports that Strumitza had been captured by the Anglo-French troops that were rushed to the Serbian border from Saloniki is categorically denied by Sofia.

The message states that the French and British were defeated. Regarding the fighting along the Nish-Saloniki railway, a dispatch from Paris says: "An important battle between Serbians



KING GEORGE. (Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

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HAD BIG DEPOSIT IN MUNDAY BANK, COULDN'T GET IT

Chicago Banker Says La Salle Officer Denied Trouble on Day Before Crash.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
MORRIS, Ill., Oct. 22.—(Special.)—How the International Trust and Savings bank tried in vain on June 11, 1914, to withdraw \$150,000 of its deposit from the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank and had to get money from other banks to make a run was described in the Circuit court here today by John B. Devoney, who was president of the smaller institution at the time. Devoney took the witness stand here today in the prosecution of Charles B. Munday on charges of conspiracy in connection with the collapse of the Lorimer-Munday banks and enterprises on June 12, 1914, and the days following.

Got Loan; Took Securities.
According to Devoney, he decided early in 1914 to convert the private bank which he was operating into a state institution. To raise additional money for this conversion, he said, he went to Munday and asked that the La Salle lend him \$150,000. In return, he agreed to make the La Salle the depository of the new bank and to purchase \$150,000 in "acceptable" securities from the Lorimer-Munday institution.

Within three weeks after the International opened on April 11, 1914, according to Devoney, Munday called on the telephone and asked him to come down to the La Salle and purchase the securities. Devoney testified that he went down and rejected two lots of securities which Munday had submitted to him. As a result, said Devoney, Munday gave him a list of securities and told him to pick out which ones he would take.

Rejected Much of Paper.
"I selected \$50,000 in paper," Devoney testified. "It was agreed that I should have given ten days in which to investigate this paper and return what I did not wish. That was on May 1. About a week later I returned with \$35,000 of the paper, which I told Munday I did not want."

"Munday said that was all good paper. I said I did not want any of it without a guarantee. He promised he would give me either some other paper or a guarantee. Every day up to the closing of the bank I tried to get him to do either one thing or the other but he kept putting me off. As a result we held all the paper the day the bank was closed by the state auditor."

Couldn't Withdraw Deposits.
"Did you ever have any trouble with your checks against your account in the La Salle?" was asked.
"Yes," Devoney answered. "Two or three days before the La Salle closed I found that our drafts against them were coming back instead of being cashed. Our cash was running low, and on June 11 I sent the assistant cashier to draw \$150,000. We had on deposit \$150,000, against which as I discovered later, the La Salle had checked the \$50,000 in securities, despite the fact that I had tried to turn back \$35,000. The assistant cashier called me up and said he could not get the check cashed."

Was Reassured by Munday.
Q.—What did you do? A.—I went down to the bank and saw Munday. He put me off three times, saying that they finally had the cash in an hour or so. Finally, at 10 o'clock, I asked him if there was anything wrong. If there was, I said, I would stand by him. If not, I would have to get out of the La Salle and raise money to meet the run on my own bank."

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said there was nothing wrong. He gave me 500 shares of International stock which I had put up for security on my \$150,000, and I went out to raise money at other banks. The next day the La Salle was closed.

Q.—When did you make your last deposit at the La Salle? A.—The day before it closed.

Preceding Devoney's testimony officers of the downtown banks of the Lorimer-Munday string gave evidence in support of the state's charges against Munday of "kiting" checks.

William Carey, cashier of the Peoples bank of East Alton, described Munday's financial operations through that institution. Oscar H. Gebr, who resigned as cashier of the state bank of Macomb, because he disapproved of Munday's transactions, told in detail how the checks went through the bank.

USE OF ARTILLERY IN CAMPAIGNS IN GALICIAN AND POLISH FIELDS

BY HENRY J. REILLY.
APOLLON, having determined that the work of the Russian army in the Galician and Polish fields would fall upon a large number of guns he had held in reserve for this purpose, and almost literally blew a hole through the infantry.

His infantry would enter the hole so made and widen it until the enemy would be compelled to retreat if they hoped to save anything of their forces.

In the years after the Napoleonic wars the accuracy, range and volume of fire of the infantry rifle not only increased enormously, but at a greater rate than the increase in the same characteristics of the artillery guns. This resulted in the infantry being able, on the whole, to keep artillery at such a distance that they were unable to create the desired smashing effect.

Also, infantry took more and more to protecting itself with trenches. This added tremendously to artillery difficulties. In the first place, until the development of the high explosive shell, the trench was a high explosive trench even if they succeeded in getting a shell into it.

In the second place, the trajectory of the ordinary field gun was so flat that it was almost impossible to drop a shell into a trench.

The short gun, or howitzer, which shoots up into the air, thus causing its shell to drop almost perpendicularly, could drop a shell into a trench. However, it was not very accurate, and, due to a great part of its energy being expended in throwing its shell high into the air, its range was short.

This meant it had to come so close that the regular field pieces could put it out of action by their fire. If heavier guns were made the difficulties of moving them were so great that they could not accompany an army.

As high explosives were developed the first of these difficulties disappeared. Gradually the rest of the difficulties have been overcome. The result is that the present war shows artillery to have regained its old position, in that in spite of the power of modern infantry, rifles, and machine guns, and of the protection of trenches, the artillery can once more smash a hole in the enemy's line for their own infantry to enter.

This was the way the German and Austro-Hungarian broke through the Russian line on the Dniester in May, and started the Russian retreat which lost them all of Poland and most of their conquests in Galicia.

When Przemyśl was retaken the fire on the forts, which incidentally because of their prominent position made excellent targets, was so intense that the Russians withdrew their infantry.

They apparently intended to rush them back in time to meet the German line attack. The latter were too quick.

for them, however, and had the forts before the Russian infantry could come up.

The smashing effect of well handled modern artillery, when it has a good target, is so great that the Russian removed their artillery from some of the Polish fortresses and used it from field positions while defending these places. In other words, just as if they had it on a battlefield where there were no forts.

This was true both at Ivangorod and Brost-Litovsk, the two southern fortresses of the Polish quadrilateral.

Gen. Korybov, the Hungarian general who took Ivangorod, stated that on most occasions where a heavy artillery fire was concentrated on a Russian infantry trench they would withdraw their infantry to bomb proofs in rear of the trench. They would try to get it back during the interval in which the attacking artillery must stop, for fear of hitting its own advancing infantry, and the arrival of that infantry at the trench.

He also stated that one of the contributing causes of the Russian retreat was the fact that they apparently did not have as much artillery ammunition as the German and Austro-Hungarian. Therefore, they were unable to keep the German and Austro-Hungarian artillery fire down, or to subject their infantry to as heavy a fire as the Russian infantry had to stand.

Certainly the volume of German-Austro-Hungarian artillery fire whenever an action was going on and the large piles of artillery ammunition always seen in central points in rear of the battlefield testified to the possession of immense quantities.

Gen. Korybov said that the large caliber and long range of the big guns more than outweighed the much more rapid rate of fire of the usual field gun when attacking an entrenched position.

The large caliber permits of a sufficient amount of high explosive being used in the projectile to do considerable damage. The great range permits the gun to be used out of range of the enemy's light field pieces, which, if within range, could because of their rapidity of fire drive away or destroy the crews of the big guns.

He said that of course the rapidity of fire of the light guns was invaluable whenever troops came into the open for an attack or when driven from their position and retreating.

The guns of all calibers, except on the rare occasions when time does not permit, are handled by the method of indirect laying. In this method they are put behind trees, on the reverse slope of a hill, or in some other position where they cannot be seen from the front. In such a position, of course, the men with the guns cannot see the enemy's position.

The years then handled by simple trigonometric formulas practically worked out, by which when sighted on a point which can be seen from the guns, in accordance with data furnished by an observer, who can see both this point and the enemy's position, they are really aimed at the enemy's position.

The favorite observation posts of artillery observers in Poland, there being a scarcity of church towers, were the large trees found almost everywhere, and the inside and top of large barns, of which there is a reasonable number.

The light field guns which in practically all armies are about three inch, are generally found in the most forward line, 4,000 yards from the enemy's trenches. The heaviest guns, such as the 305 millimeter (about twelve inch) howitzer, are found at least 6,000 to 8,000, or even more, yards from the enemy's trenches.

The guns of intermediate caliber, such as ten inch howitzers and fifteen centimeter rifles, are found somewhere between the light field guns and the heaviest ones.

The Austro-Hungarian 305 millimeter howitzer has been extremely efficient throughout the war. A large which are credited by the allies to the 420 millimeter has in reality been done by the 305. One of the marked features of this gun is its mobility.

The gun, the carriage in two parts, and a steel platform on which the gun and carriage rest during firing, travel on four steel trucks with heavy wheels as they are pulled by one or more traction engines, depending upon the state of the roads.

When the firing position is reached the ground is leveled, the steel platform put down, and the gun and carriage mounted on it.

The roar of these guns as they are fired, the noise of their projectiles going through the air, and their burst as they land, can be distinguished above all the other noise of combat.

Two of these guns, called affectionately by their crews Greta and Louisa, took part in the artillery preparation which preceded the assault on the Russian position in front of Ivangorod. Though seventy Austro-Hungarian guns were in action and to their left probably an equal number of German ones to say nothing of the Russian guns, the noise made by Greta and Louisa could be distinguished above all.

While the increase in the power of artillery has been tremendous, it must never be forgotten that advantage of this increased power can only be taken when there are well trained gun crews and officers to handle the guns and well trained infantry to enter the gap they make, and to follow them up, and to enlarge it until the enemy is forced to retreat.

[The next article of this series will be published on Monday.]

NURSE CAVELL WENT TO DEATH A BRAVE WOMAN

No Regrets at Giving Up Life; Germans Refuse to Give Up Body on Whitlock's Plea.

(Continued from first page.)

nurse. The effect of her loss upon the wounded has been remarkable. "Three of the patients today implored the doctor to declare them fit so they might return to the front to do their part to avenge this crime. But revenge, in the sense of reprisal, is a hateful idea to Nurse Cavell's family, and any memorial which takes that form will certainly not have their approval. Dr. Walworth said: "Speaking for myself, I would say that if this does not bring the young men of England to the colors nothing will, but I do not like the idea of Cavell battalions and I am sure Nurse Cavell's mother would not."

Well Liked in Brussels.
As showing the opinion in which she was held in Brussels the city had just placed her in charge of a newly erected hospital with 700 beds. An important part of her work was the training of nurses and among the probationers were large numbers of Germans.

As to how many Germans wounded she nursed, I cannot say. Her hospital was extremely busy in the early weeks of the war. In her letters to us she said that of her own work she was proud and that she was proud of the state of Brussels and things of that sort. They were curiously free from any personal incident. The last letter received from Nurse Cavell was on April 17.

Executed on Tuesday.
"We first heard of her arrest some weeks after it had taken place from a gentleman of 70, who had been allowed to reach England from Brussels. He sent a message asking me to come up to London and get him. Then he told me Nurse Cavell had been arrested in August. I got in touch with the foreign office and the efforts which were made on her behalf are described in official correspondence."

"It is not correct, however, to state that she was executed on Wednesday. The execution took place on Tuesday, because we had word from an English chaplain by Wednesday that it had taken place."

The Daily Telegraph, with a donation of \$250, has started a shilling fund to provide a memorial statue to Miss Cavell. Sir George J. Thompson, the sculptor, has promised to execute the statue as "a labor of love."

"TERRIBLE"—HERMAN RIDDER.
New York, Oct. 22.—Germans in New York are shocked and as deeply stirred by the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse in Belgium, as are Americans or Englishmen, according to Herman Ridder, editor of the Staats Zeitung.

"It is a terrible thing," Mr. Ridder said today. "It seems too awful that such things should have to happen. There should never have been a necessity for an execution of a woman under any circumstances."

"Had Miss Cavell's case been taken before the Kaiser she would probably have been pardoned."

"There are times when German compassion may be thought in the heat of war in which even their own people will not support them."

Defends Killing of Nurse.
This statement by George Sylvester Viereck will appear in the next number of the Fatherland.

In Belgium a British war traitor who had been conspicuous for her work in behalf of the allies on being apprehended was tried, confessed of her own accord, and was duly executed. This was the case with Miss Cavell, the English nurse.

Refuse to Work; Jail.
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—The telegraph says it has received information from Brussels that ninety-four Belgians have been sentenced to terms of two months to five years, for refusing to work for the Germans.

Signaled to Zappelloni?
LONDON, Oct. 22.—Two men, whose names are not given, were delivered today by the civil authorities into the hands of the military for court martial. They are charged with having given signals from the roof of a hotel at the time of a recent Zeppelin raid over the London area.

HEALEY WARNS ALL WOMEN TO SHUN GAMBLING

Chief Says Sex Line Will Not Be Drawn in Enforcement of Law.

"Gambling among women will not be tolerated any more than among men," was Chief Healey's comment on the raid made Thursday night on the "Club shop" of Mrs. Nellie Hamahan at 324 West Fifty-ninth street.

The chief announced the raid was the first of a series planned by him in a city-wide crusade to stamp out so-called "club" houses where admittance fees ranging from 50 cents to \$1 are charged and prizes are awarded.

"These parties are not social affairs," said the chief. "They are business propositions plain and simple. The woman in charge in England was warned, but paid no attention. The raid was made under my direction. I have information regarding other such places, and unless they are closed more raids will follow."

Mrs. Mary Johnson of 4446 Champlain avenue, one of those arrested, told Municipal Judge Fry she had earned about \$500 altogether by attending card parties and selling the prizes.

"I'm a widow and have to support myself some way," she said.

HER GEMS PUT IN OLD SHOE?
SHE IS NOT SO SURE NOW.

Cobbler Denies Mrs. Wachsmuth's Jewelry Came to His Shop and She Is Mystified.

Mrs. Louis C. Wachsmuth of 3312 Drexel avenue, wife of the secretary of the Commerce Trust company, is not so sure now that she placed \$1,000 worth of diamonds in one of her husband's shoes. A goldman, a cobbler at 708 Bowen avenue, to whom Mr. Wachsmuth took the shoes to be repaired, emphatically denied to the police that he had seen the gems, consisting of a diamond studded bar pin and four rings.

The Hyde Park police, given a cold lead to work on, are mystified.

FRANCE AND POPE AGREE?
Archbishop of Paris Calls at Vatican—Says Obstacles to Harmony No Longer Exist.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
ROME, Oct. 22.—Cardinal Amette, archbishop of Paris, is in Rome on a secret and very important mission. He was received by Pope Benedict in a long audience yesterday. Cardinal Amette has confided to friends that the obstacles against a rapprochement between the French government and the Vatican no longer exist, and has hinted that there is a possibility that diplomatic relations will shortly be resumed.

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CONGRESS TO GO INTO WILSON'S MEXICO SECRET

Western Senator Will Move Resolution Asking Ident to Reveal Facts.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HARRIS.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 22.—When congress convenes in November effort is to be made to bring the light of publicity upon the activities of the Wilson administration in connection with the Mexican revolution.

It became known today that a western senator will introduce in the senate a resolution to submit a questionnaire, reports, and other information to the Mexican revolution.

Whether the Democratic administration will permit the publication of the information is another question. It is the custom to approve a bill for information to the public is intended.

"Without Publicity" To the public is intended. If the senate passes the resolution the president will with great interest. The information concerning Mexico and the activities of the revolution in seeking to direct the events in that country.

When the demand for publicity in the senate it will be the activities of the administration in connection with the Mexican revolution. The president upon to explain the source of the information which is being furnished to the public.

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GOLFERS ATTENTION

Gold Bag Sale

330 Canvas Caddy Bag Genuine calf trimmed, Steel stays

TODAY \$85

5th floor THE CHUBB HENRY LYTTON & SONS

On to Washington St. A. BISHOP & CO. Moved to 12 W. Washington St. 100 West of State Street

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CLOSE SCHOOL TO STAY SCARLET FEVER SPREAD.

Tiny Highland Park Pupils Believed "Carriers" of Sickness by Health Board.

As a precautionary measure against a threatened scarlet fever epidemic, the board of health of Highland Park yesterday closed the kindergarten at the Elm Place grammar school and ordered the chief of police to station a man in front of the moving picture theater to prevent children under 14 years of age from going to the entrance. Children under 14 years of age also have been barred by the board from visiting the Highland Park club.

There are six cases of fever now in the north shore town, all of which have been traced to the kindergarten. The first six grades of the schools in Glenview were closed about ten days ago when two cases of scarlet fever were reported there.

GERMANS PLAN A RETREAT?

Build New Front Behind the Scheldt to Provide for Evacuation—Belgians Said.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to the Reuters Telegram company from Amsterdam says: "The Germans are building a new front behind the Scheldt to provide for the evacuation of being obliged to retreat. That the state bank of Macomb, because he disapproved of Munday's transactions, told in detail how the checks went through the bank."

William Carey, cashier of the Peoples bank of East Alton, described Munday's financial operations through that institution. Oscar H. Gebr, who resigned as cashier of the state bank of Macomb, because he disapproved of Munday's transactions, told in detail how the checks went through the bank."

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ROB FLAT OF CONGRESS HOTEL DETECTIVE CHIEF.

Burglars Took \$1,000 Worth of Valuables Belonging to Frank H. Repetto—Bury Elsewhere.

Three homes in the Woodlawn and Fifth street police districts were burglarized in the last two days and silverware, jewelry, and clothing valued at \$2,000 taken.

The most plunder was taken from the home of Frank H. Repetto, 608 Eberhart avenue, superintendent of the house detectives at the Congress hotel, while he and members of his family were away Wednesday night. They took a fur coat valued at \$800 and jewelry and silverware valued at \$700.

The same night burglars believed to have been the same men who entered the Repetto home, broke into the flat of H. Jude, 6108 Stuyvesant avenue, local manager of the Mutual Film corporation. Two suit cases were filled by the burglars with jewelry, silverware, and clothing, the latter being the property of Mrs. Jude, a bride of a few weeks.

A girl suspected of trespassing as a burglar at Jackson boulevard and Harlem avenue and lodged in the garage of the Oak Park police station yesterday, six days, bonds and all of the favorite police band and belonging to Jack Conroy, police chauffeur.

Free Goat!
A goat supposed for trespassing as a burglar at Jackson boulevard and Harlem avenue and lodged in the garage of the Oak Park police station yesterday, six days, bonds and all of the favorite police band and belonging to Jack Conroy, police chauffeur.

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SWEDISH BOAT FIRED ON BY GERMANS IN BROAD DAY.

Report of Hvalen's Commander Indicates Tynon Grey Was Aware of What It Was Doing.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23, a. m.—The report of the commander of the Swedish submarine boat Hvalen, which was attacked yesterday in the North Sea, says: "The Hvalen was fired on by a German trawler in broad daylight. The weather was clear, but the sea rather rough. The boats were fired while the Hvalen was still in Swedish territorial waters and with the Swedish flag hoisted."

"From six to nine shots were fired, seriously wounding the man at the wheel. The submarine returned to port at full speed."

The chief of the German naval staff has informed the Swedish naval attaché at Berlin that an inquiry into the affair has been instituted.

WOULD FREE VAN VLISSINGEN
George E. Cole's name heads the list of several signatures to a petition for the parole or pardon for the Joliet penitentiary of Peter Van Vliissingen, who has served seven years for fraudulent transactions as a real estate dealer and private banker. Others who have signed the petition are Alexander H. Revell, Axel Chytrus, Henry C. Cooney, Ralph C. Orie, Chas. B. Morrison, Daniel L. Cruise, and F. J. Leech.

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How to get ideal heating!



The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1857.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 9, 1869, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are at the owner's risk, and "The Tribune" company assumes no liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SPECIAL STATEMENT.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4672 of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from April 1, 1915, to Sept. 30, 1915:

Daily 354,320
Sunday 555,208

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wanted, applied for, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were mailed or sent, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money on paid has been refunded.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

ONE ADVANTAGE IN MEXICO.

In one respect President Wilson's Mexican triumph presents something for the eye to see, even if the rest be only for the imagination to conceive. By the recognition of Carranza, First Chief, there is established in Mexico an agency for the receipt of notes, representations, and other communications in which the United States may desire to express its pleasure or pain.

Diplomacy is in a hole when it cannot find a recognized authority with which to deal. This was not the only hole our Mexican diplomacy was in, although it may be the only one of which it has crawled. We now have some one with whom to talk. And V. Carranza loves to talk. He also loves to write. This English brain and Latin soul, with whiskers, completely fills the ink well of our country. He can almost be imagined arising out of it like a Spencerian Neptune, with his whiskers bristling in writing fluid.

When we ask the newly recognized first chief why it continues to be the pleasure of the Mexicans, so long benefited by a passionate love of humanity, to shoot our editors, who never did anybody any harm, we are at least given some letters.

"You received and contents noted. In reply would say that the address referred to was of course to a number of citizens of this republic, who had crossed the international boundary line for some fall shooting. The sergeant mentioned did not have his license on. It was reported that the corporal ordered. The private, I repeat to say, were the innocent victims of the temperance of our citizens. They are so volatile. Permit me to suggest that if the United States government would see the wisdom of withdrawing both soldiers and citizens from Texas much would be done towards establishing the glorious and amicable relations which should exist between the two great republics of the boundlessly endowed North American continent. I kiss your hand. Yours for liberty, humanity, and equality. V. CARRANZA."

Carranza is bound to be a great comfort as a letter writer. He will help us compose ourselves. While contemplating this prospect with expectation we also note with pleasure that the United States has offered the Mexican government another testimony of its friendliness by ordering the Twenty-ninth Infantry from Guadalupe to a place nearer the scenes of shooting on the border.

The Mexicans could hardly be expected to go to Guadalupe to get the troops.

BIG BILL'S HABITS AND WHAT OF IT?

Adolph B. Weiner of the United States says that Big Bill, his honor the mayor, is one of the most proficient stationary engineers that ever operated on the brass rail and polished bar. Mr. Weiner says that without an elbow rest Big Bill could hold twenty flags on the demon run and did not think it was a fair day's work unless he had hoisted at least twenty.

This is a phase of the Sunday closing controversy of which we know nothing. Big Bill may take a morning's morning or 4 o'clock tea or swing a stein or drink hot water. He is a sailor man, was a cowboy, prominent clubman, man about town, man's man, and may have been, for all we know, a loop hound. He also has been and is a statesman and has lived in circles in which every now and then some one says he'll buy a drink.

We know Big Bill's habits but not his habits. He may have done some with the Romans or he may have walked solid, in, but not of, the crowds of men, with high purpose and noble ambition writ upon his forehead. He may have worn a shiny spot on his left elbow and yet have said nothing stronger than "butter milk" or "a little water."

We do not know anything about Big Bill's personal attitude towards the demon rum and neither do we know what the admirable Mr. Weiner is getting at. What Mr. Thompson may like to do for himself has nothing to do with what the law says shall be done in Chicago. If Bill had an appetite for liquor that appetite would not repeat a statute. If he didn't have any appetite that lack would not make a law.

FOOT AND MOUTH.

In view of the violent differences of opinion as to measures necessary or desirable for dealing with the foot and mouth plague, the experience and conclusions of European authorities are valuable. The national dairy council has had translated a lecture by Prof. Loeffler before the Economic society of Saxony summarizing the present status of German investigations of the disease.

It is not necessary in this place to follow the course of Prof. Loeffler's report, but some of his main conclusions may be cited. He declares, for example, that next to tuberculosis, the foot and mouth disease is the most costly in northern Europe. Millions have been spent in trying to eradicate it in Holland, Denmark, and Germany, but while "attempts were made to control it by the killing of sick animals these efforts were in many ways of no avail," and he quotes the German secretary of the Interior in the assertion that the slaughter of herds in Prussia, Schleswig, and Holland "brought no lasting success."

On the other hand, "the second means, the strict carrying out of police and veterinary restrictions, while very frequently it has brought good results, has not prevented the spread of the disease."

It is from science, therefore, new weapons are

sought, and Prof. Loeffler reports encouraging results from a serum, the efficacy of which he declares has been proved. A very small dose is sufficient in cases of natural infection, but where the animal exposed has been standing close to the sick animal, a much larger dose is necessary.

Experimentation is going on in this line and also as to vaccination, which has produced some good results. As to chemical means of protecting or healing very sick animals, such as stoxyl, salivarian, formalin, eugenol, etc., experience seems to have been negative, and Prof. Loeffler concludes with the statement that "the protective serum is the only specific substance available to combat the causal agent of foot and mouth disease."

On another point of local discussion he says: "It is rare that with an adult animal die from foot and mouth disease, but the mortality among young animals is high." However, a severe form of the cattle disease exists in which a higher mortality develops, even up to 50 per cent.

IT BRINGS HOME THE TERRORS OF THE CONQUERED.

The execution of Miss Edith Cavell has sent another thrill through the country.

When Belgian citizens were shot by German soldiers who had invaded their country, it was plain that soldiers would shoot all those who shot at them, just as our marines shot the Mexicans in Vera Cruz. When the Lusitania and other civilian bearing ships were sunk by submarines without opportunity for the declaration of the passengers, it was apparent that at least a part of the public that the German methods, if harsh and new, were the only methods open to them to interfere with the transportation of war supplies.

The killing of Miss Cavell cannot be defended or explained by any such reasoning. The execution of refugees by women has never received the approval of sentiment and has never been punished in this country or in Great Britain, by a severe sentence.

People who have taken little exception to Germany's determination to write new international and military law to suit her needs cannot but feel a shudder at this latest development.

Disobey the military dictator even by doing those things which have always been considered noble, and the penalty is death, death by shooting in the chill of the early morning hours—death to a woman alone and separated from relatives and countrymen. Short of torture, the mind can conceive of no more terrible penalty.

This should and may be the cause of mental awakening on the part of those who have hitherto remained lethargically secure in the face of a world of terrors. Pacifists, such as shall we say—Mr. William Jennings Bryan, Miss Jane Addams, and Mr. Henry Ford, have looked upon the war not only as a thing repellent but upon a thing into which they under no circumstances would submit to be drawn.

Must we not realize that the penalties of war cannot be confined to those in the firing line? China, Belgium, northern France, Poland, Galicia, and now Serbia have all fallen under the laws of conquerors, responsible only to victorious leaders. The peaceful population feels the heel after the army has felt the sword.

Civilization is breaking faster and faster. How far the sword and torch will sweep no man can prophesy, but this we know—the American nation as a nation has given to the German empire an offense greater than that furnished by Belgium and has not as yet taken any step to protect itself from retribution.

PACIFISTS BEFORE AND AFTER.

Miss Carolyn Wilson, the Paris correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, presents an interesting case for Americans to ponder. Before the war Gustav Hervé was one of the most violent of the internationalists and an extreme pacifist fighting every measure of defense. But when war broke Hervé became an ardent patriot denouncing German militarism and exhorting his countrymen to arms. He was not very influential in his first role, fortunately for France. He is popular in his new one.

Most of our pacifists would change front if it came to us. Like Hervé they will do everything to prevent us from making war effectively, but when war comes they will be much like every one else. They are not saints, only sentimentalists and doctrinaires. Mr. Bryan, for example, is all for maintaining the Monroe doctrine and all against the adoption of means to maintain it.

Editorial of the Day

THE FARMER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(From the Prairie Farmer.)

Experience is showing conclusively that responsibility for the eradication of foot and mouth disease rests with the local people quite as much as with the authorities. Last fall when the disease appeared in Sugar Grove township in Kane county the local people organized and saw that quarantines were strictly enforced. As a result the disease was quickly cleaned up there, while it lingered in other places, where local cooperation was a certain amount for months. A few weeks ago the disease spread from western Cook county over into Wayne township in DuPage county. County Adviser Heaton immediately organized the farmers there into a protective association, and so well did these local people respond that there has been no spread at all from the original case. This is in marked contrast to Lake and McDonough, where, with no local organization and a great deal of active opposition, the original cases have multiplied into hundreds.

Prairie Farmer, together with other farm papers, has been severe in its criticism of the bureau of animal industry for its criminal carelessness in allowing this new infection to be spread through infected serum. In the actual work of eradication, however, the bureau has been doing about as well as could be expected. A good many of the inspectors have been harsh and lacking in diplomacy, it is true, and some have been lacking in common sense. But in the main they are efficient, and have been forging ahead with the sole thought in mind of getting rid of the disease.

Perhaps the lack of diplomacy on the part of the inspectors is not so much to be wondered at, in fact, as it is. The inspectors are enough to aggravate anybody. They seriously interfere with the work. They cause outside states to put needless restrictions on Illinois stock. They serve no useful purpose whatever, for practically every one who has given the subject any study is convinced of the folly of the attempt to control the disease by quarantine, and the necessity of pursuing the slaughter policy vigorously.

We cannot help the blunders that turn the disease loose upon us, though we can hold the guilty men responsible. We can go through local cooperation to get rid of the disease quickly. Our own interests demand that we do this, and that we promptly suppress those persons who will not work wholeheartedly for the eradication of the disease.

A LINE O'TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

THE GOLDEN HORNS.

THE hottest race, they say it is, since this world was born.

The troops of many nations drive—their goal the Golden Horn.

Canadian, New Zealand, British, and son of France,

Swart Hindoo, dashing Conack, and tribesman with his laam.

From Danish and Delmatic, from Tarnowitz and Treves,

The Tiverton reinforcements rush, in numbers as the leaves.

The echoes of fort-wrecking guns along the Danube roll;

The doughty Serbs are giving ground, but taking crimson toll.

The peerless horsemen of the land beyond the Apennines

Sink deep their spurs when far in front the Ulan standard abides;

And Bulgars, worn by recent wars, but very much alive,

Are marching with their eyes toward Greece, to block T. Atkins' drive.

Along the Black sea's southern shore, from Omak and verba vendit,

A Conack army's facing west, right flank to Treblond.

The baffled dreadnaughts strive to gain Marmora's storied flood;

Three leagues of Turkey's silver streak has cost much Christian blood.

"But let the cost be what it will," the Jackie says (none finer),

"We'll never quit till every Turk has liked to Asia Minor."

With equal fervor Gottlieb cries, "Twill be a frigid morn

When French and English men-o-war sail up the Golden Horn."

ANDY.

WE have received a copy of the first issue of the Patriot, printed in Hingham Centre, Mass., and although we haven't had time to read it, we like one of its ideas. "Contributions," it announces, "must be paid for in advance at space rates."

A MAN advertises in Oak Leaves for a set of Encyclopaedia Britannica, in any condition. He wants the books to "place in the basement to read while I wait for the furnace fire to get started."

No doubt you can think of a number of books that would serve his purpose as well.

SUBS.

ST. Dean Johnson of New York University hopes to live long enough to see an old maid President of the United States. Seems as if some people never know when they have got their wish, doesn't it?

R. L.

THE shooting of Miss Cavell is another example of efficiency. The English, being muddlers, simply could not do such a thing. That is why Germany is so cordially detested.

THE UNPAID REVIEWER.

(From the Media Journal-News.)

His bow brought forth such from the most extreme of the dramatic scale, and made them bleed and harmonies in a singularly smooth and easy melody. The highest note reached was scarcely more than the faintest gasp, yet it never became equal for the same in it.

ONE manifestation of the intelligence displayed by our department of public works is the blocking of a number of thoroughfares at one time. First, the State street bridge was torn up yesterday, diverting the drays to Rush street; and last this might not hold up traffic sufficiently, one side of the Rush street bridge was closed; and to guide the drays to the other side, a hole was dug in Lincoln parkway, blocking half of that thoroughfare. A day town, if ever there was one.

BREAKING IT GENTLY.

Sir: I advertised for a farmer and requested that the number of children be given, in order to avoid getting the place full of kids. Here is his answer:

"I have two boys, one 18 years, one 19 years, also two girls, one 20, one 15, and some smaller children."

Query: How many has he?

H. O.

A HOUSE may be in or on a street—there is authority for either use. We simply like the sound of "in" better. As, "Mr. John Smith lives in Jones street."

HOW about this one: "The grand opera company will soon open at the Auditorium." Do you not prefer "in"?

OCTOBER MOONLIGHT.

EVEN as a Cleopatra pearl,
Sinking in purple wine,
The rounded moon makes this cool night
A memory divine. LAURA BLACKBURN.

"THE noisiest ones are still here."—"The Line. As a purist," writes Steve, "why not 'still are here'?" Because we wanted to get the "still" away from the "noisiest."

SIGN in Morocco, Ind.: "City Tailor. I still have five."

Can nothing be done to relieve him?

NOT HAPPY HERE.

(From the Fielded, Ill. Telegraph.)

Having dissolved my partnership with Jesse Zimmerman, I will be in a position to give the public better service in all editing.

"WE are fighting for a big principle—the principle of personal liberty," says a former president of the United States. Wouldn't that give you a stitch in the side?

NOTHING THAT OCCURS TO US OFFHAND.

Sir: Is there anything to your mind, worthy of notice in the fact that Mr. Winterfeldt furnishes anti-freezing solutions and radiator covers down at the Winton company? I presume not.

WEARING rubber heels for the first time," confides L. E. "I found myself turning out for some broken glass, for fear of a puncture."

A Sigh.

Sir: Walla Honeyzaki was arraigned in court for destroying his neighbor's bee-hives. Appearances were against him and he was found guilty. My dear, YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN HIM!!! H. I. C.

ON the bill of the telephone company: "To get the right number be sure to give the right number." Bill Nye never pulled anything funnier.

YOU'RE NERVO.

(From the Lincoln, Ill. Star.)

I wish to announce to the public that Christy Drain, the valet I had at my house, October 1st, and wish to see all his old patrons.

FOR Assistant Dean of the Academy of Immortals we beg to present Mr. Harm Bunker of Steamboat Rock, Ill.

Oh, So-So.

Sir: Thompson took the sun out of Sunday, but look at the fellows who put the sun in Monday. Not so sorry, eh?

"THE bridegroom's present to his bride was a pair of beautiful diamond ears, which were admired by every one."—Daily Calumet. She should be a brilliant listener.

ONE touch of Kultur makes the rest of the world kin. E. L. T.

How to Keep Well.
By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be generally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright 1915, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

HAVE LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

WHEN one physician is asked, is locomotor ataxia curable, he replies no. When the next one is asked the same question he replies yes, whereupon the questioner gives the idea that the physician disagrees radically. The fact is they do not disagree. The physician who replied that the disease was curable meant that the patient could train a new set of muscles and nerves to do the work of those that had been thrown out of commission, so that he might get about with fair ease. The other meant that the disease, or rather the cause of it, could not be cured, but if it continued to recur without cause and in spite of careful dieting should make one investigate carefully.

SENDING THE BABY.

Mrs. E. S. R. writes: "After this month I will be compelled to miss at least one of my baby's regular nursing periods in the afternoon. He is 7 months old now, has four teeth, weighs twenty pounds, and from all that I can tell is in perfect health. Would it hurt him in any way to substitute some food preparation for the breast feeding once or twice during the day? If I should do this, would it be necessary to feed him this preparation at the same time each day, or would it be all right just to give him this when I should be in a position where I could not nurse him?"

REPLY.

Give him a bottle of prepared milk in a sterilized can. If he must have two feedings make the interval four hours, give some ounces of a mixture of milk and water, equal parts, to which about a small teaspoonful of malt food has been added.

SHOULD GO TO SANITARIUM.

Reader writes: "I am in the first stage of tuberculosis. Where should I go to get well? In Dallas, Tex., all right. What lung doctor should I go to, if necessary? What kind of exercise should I take for the lungs? Is it necessary to put on more flesh in order to get well?"

REPLY.

My advice to you is to go to a sanitarium at once. The Texas state sanitarium is located at Carlsbad, Tex. Write them at once. Your questions indicate that you cannot get well unless you learn much more about consumption than you know now.

DO NOT take any lung exercises. Put on flesh will help you. Something more is necessary for cure.

LABELING A POISON.

Dr. H. E. L. writes: "I note that you say there is no way of knowing a biologic of mercury tablet that has been removed from the label package. There is a foolproof article on the market. The drug is put up as a blue tablet moulded on a thread. In my prescriptions I always specify 'Tablets Biologic of mercury, blue threaded S. & D.'"

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

(Copyright 1915: By the Westwood Co.)

ad with the foreign office since 1900, and while formerly an assistant private secretary of Sir Edward Grey, has for the last three years been one of the private secretaries of Premier Asquith. He is married to the Hon. Angela Constable Maxwell, sister of the Duchess of Norfolk, and younger daughter of the late Lord Herries, and will, on the death of his childless and unmarried half-brother, succeed him as sixteenth Earl of Perth, and as twelfth Viscount Strathairn, and as all Lord Perth's other honors, including four baronies of Drummond, the viscounty of Perth, the hereditary thaneship of Lenox, and the hereditary lord high stewardship of Monteth and Strathmairn, and last, but not least, the chieftainship of the great Scotch clan of Drummond.

The estates are very small, not exceeding 7,000 acres in Perthshire, the principal country seat of the earl being known as Macnabach. For all the vast lands that formerly belonged to the Drummonds, including Drummond castle, have been alienated through marriage and are now in the possession of the Earl of Annesley, whose wife was Miss Elsie Bressie of New York.

If Sir Edward Grey's new chief private secretary is thus slated to inherit the peerages and other ancestral dignities of his half-brother, it is because of the failure of the late Lord Drummond, who died in New York as night porter of one of the daily newspapers on Park Row, after having spent some years as ticket checker on the elevated railroad, to leave any male issue.

Lord Drummond left an only daughter, who figured for a long time as a claimant to the title of her grandfather, the late Earl of Perth, who was also Duke of Melfort, in France. But owing to a flaw in the marriage of her parents she was unable to substantiate her pretensions. She used to style herself Miss May Drummond, made her home in Brookline, and was formerly employed, it is said, and possibly continues to be so still, by a restaurant.

Lord Drummond, while a mere boy, had arranged himself from all his English relatives by stippling with one of the female servants of his maternal grandmother, the Hon. Mrs. "Dolly" Capel, who had brought him up. Lord Drummond married this woman, who was considerably his senior, and the result was a child, with her for this country, where he led with her an extremely precarious existence, subsisting, as I have mentioned above, on consumption and leaving a daughter, of course, if his marriage had been perfectly regular his daughter would have, at any rate, a valid claim to her grandfather's now dormant Scotch peerages of Melfort, which is heritable through the female line, though not to his Scotch earldom of Perth, or to the other dignities inherited by the present earl.

But I have in my possession a letter from the late Lord Perth, insisting upon the illegality of the marriage of his grandson, Lord Drummond, and also a communication from Muntz & Haynes of Lincoln's Inn, London, the lawyers of the late earl. In this letter, which bears the date of Aug. 17, 1887, the lawyers say: "The late Lord Drummond was never legally married to the person who is claimed to be his wife. Her name is Elsie May Drummond, and she was married to John Kent, on Nov. 9, 1884, to John Lewis, who is still alive. Nor is there any record of the marriage having been dissolved by divorce."

As this is a question that is now pending before a city council committee, in which the opinion of this office will probably be required, I do not deem it advisable at this time to answer the inquiry.

PENDING BEFORE COUNCIL.

(Chicago, Oct. 22.—) To the friend of the People.—Kindly inform me whether the Sunday closing law applies to dances given on Saturday night. If so would it be against the law to give a dance on Saturday night till 12 and serve same until 3 o'clock Sunday morning?

JACOB M. LEON.

1115 East Superior street.

As this is a question that is now pending before a city council committee, in which the opinion of this office will probably be required, I do not deem it advisable at this time to answer the inquiry.

RICHARD A. FOLLOM, Corporation Counsel.

OVERBURDENING THE WILLING HORSE.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 22.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—There is one great defect in Secretary Garrison's proposal for a reserve army with six-year enlistments, which is this: Such an army must depend on patriotism for its supply of men, and it is distinctly unfair that the men who are patriotic enough to prepare themselves for three years should be compelled to form practically the sole defense of the country for three years more.

It is not only unfair but impossible. It is the duty of all men to protect their country. If some are willing to prepare themselves to do so effectively, should the others, who are not so enlightened, or lazy, or cowardly, or selfish, be relieved from their obligations? We are too ready in this country to put all the burdens on the willing horse.

I wish you would use your influence to have included in the scheme a definite statement that in case of war with any first class nation compulsory service of all able bodied men in this country, including the military and naval reserves, would be required without delay.

LOVER OF JUSTICE.

MUST HAVE ARMS.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—There is a very important matter connected with the preparations for defense that should not and must not be lost sight of, and your great paper is well qualified to bring it to the attention of the people and the government.

If the citizenry of the nation is to be depended upon to repel an invasion they must have rifles, shotguns and other pieces of cartridges with which to load them. The only statement I have seen in print is to the effect that we have only 800,000 rifles on hand at the present time.

My brother was a soldier in the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry in our war. My recollection is that the regiment was equipped first with Belgian rifles, next with Minkie rifles from France, and later with Springfield muskets, with which the war was fought.

Let us avoid the necessity of going abroad for weapons and munitions, as we did then and as the allies are now doing. Our government should get busy along this line, as well as for coast defense, battleships, field guns, etc.

Anyway, get at the facts and let the people know how they can be quickly equipped in case they are called upon to stand by this nation. D. C. PASCOVERT.

LACK OF SPIRITUAL FOOD.

Oct. 22.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—I agree with R. R. M. and Daily Reader that very often the church services are given over too much to the preliminaries and those who go to church for the most trying periods of the spiritual food go away unfilled and dissatisfied. I cannot understand why so many ministers allow it to be so, unless it is because in so doing it relieves them of the necessity of studying upon their sermons. If such is the case, then surely they have entered the ministry from wrong motives.

However, all are not alike and there are some who truly stand at the head of the parade and have a message to give, and their service never seems long, for they put first things first.

"WELL, BOYS, WE SAVED THE HOME."

(From the New York World.)



The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

WILL DISCONTINUE PRACTICE.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—(To the Friend of the People.)—The vacant lots at the southeast corner of Madison street and Lockwood avenue have been more or less a sort of dumping ground for some time past. The street sweepers from Madison street have been dumping along the sidewalk south on Lockwood avenue, and the appearance is not a credit to any right-borough.

A REALER.

The superintendent of the Thirty-fourth ward advises that the street sweeper has been instructed to discontinue dumping sweeping here and let it be cleaned and put in good condition.

WALTER G. LEININGER, Superintendent of Streets.

PAYE NINETEENTH STREET NEXT SUMMER.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Please advise me whether Nineteenth street, from Longwood drive to South Leavitt street, will be paved this fall or not?

N. T. Y.

The system of streets including Nineteenth street from Longwood drive to Leavitt street will not be paved until next summer, the assessment not yet having been confirmed.

EDWARD J. GLACKIN, Secretary, Superintendent of Streets.

PAVING SEVENTEENTH STREET.

...the next week at Cambridge for \$7
...whereas the surmy in Pullmans would
...not \$25.

beans supper and card party
in the banquet hall of the

WOMEN REGALE LABOR MEETING WITH ORATORY

Miss Haley Inveighs Against
Teaching Preparedness at
State Convention.

Alton, Ill., Oct. 22.—(Special.)—Miss Margaret Haley, business agent of the Chicago Teachers' association, and Miss Mary O'Reilly, a teacher, were the star orators among the Chicago women today at the Illinois Federation of Labor convention.

Each woman vanquished a man, Miss Haley attacking Edwin R. Wright, former president of the federation, on his record in defending Mrs. J. Stein of Chicago as a friend of labor, and Miss O'Reilly attacking James O'Connor of Chicago, president of the International Switchmen's union, who declared he did not believe in eight hour legislation, but preferred that labor win its eight hour victory through its own efforts.

Miss Haley earlier in the day distinguished herself in an attack on the teaching of militarism in the public schools. She was speaking on a resolution which expressed opposition to such instruction.

Urges Teaching Universal Peace.
Miss Haley urged that children be taught universal peace. She attacked Alfred Urien of Chicago, declaring as school board head he had blue penciled in the curriculum of the Chicago schools, prepared by Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, a course of instruction in every department, from the primary to the high school, on the blessings of universal peace.

It was after a series of resolutions bearing on the policy of peace that O'Connor broke into the discussion, asking, "I want to know who brought in all these resolutions on war and preparedness and peace. I'd like to know who in hell wants peace. I hope there won't be any more of this bunk brought before this convention."

Peria Editor Is Expelled.
Walter S. Busch, editor of the Peria Labor Advocate and a candidate to succeed President Walker, was expelled from the Federation of Labor by a vote of 446 to 5. Busch was notified to show cause why he should not be expelled for making an attack on President John H. Walker. He was in the convention, but made no statement, being represented by Edwin R. Wright, who pleaded for a trial committee to hear the points at issue between Busch and Walker. This was refused and the convention, after much vituperative speechmaking and attacks on Busch, voted to expel him.

John Harding, a defender of Busch, remonstrated against Miss Haley's criticisms of Wright, declaring that when he was working to oust Mrs. Ella Flagg Young from the Chicago schools, he was strongly opposed by people in Chicago. Quincy landed next year's convention after a bitter fight with Aurora by a vote of 235 to 182.

CONFERENCE ON LAND PLANS
Federal and Wisconsin Immigration Agents Consider Places in Northern State.

A conference on forward to the land subjects will be held today between Dr. P. L. Prentiss, chief immigration inspector in Chicago, and B. G. Packer, state immigration inspector for Wisconsin, at the federal immigration station. Mr. Packer also will interview about fifty persons who are willing to settle on Wisconsin farms.

Dr. Prentiss announced that the federal labor bureau has openings in Michigan for twenty-five Irish Catholic farmers and their families. The pay is \$25 and \$30 a month in summer and \$25 a month in winter.

There are also places open for ten reed workers in Michigan and fifteen malleable iron workers in a small town in Illinois. For the reed workers the pay is from \$2 to \$4 a day and for the iron workers from \$3 to \$4 a day.

DOCTOR ATTACKS BLUNT "CURES"

Jail, Not Prescriptions, Dr.
Barker's Remedy for
"Fiends."

JAIL SMUGGLER HEARD.

The only way to cure "dope fiends" is to lock them up and prevent them from getting drugs in the opinion of Dr. F. M. Barker of Waukegan, who testified as an expert for the government yesterday in the trial of Dr. Arthur L. Blunt before Judge Landis.

Dr. Barker was called as a witness because he had treated a score of drug users held by the government in the Lake county jail at Waukegan. The physician declared that drug users would be exposed to tuberculosis if deprived of their daily dose.

The testimony of several drug users showed they had obtained from Dr. Blunt prescriptions for what the government considered excessive quantities of morphine and opium.

"If a patient had been using one gram of morphine a day would you continue to give him one gram of morphine?" Dr. Barker was asked.

"I would not."

Would Not Prescribe Drug.
"Would you give him gum opium and direct him to seek it in water, straiten it and mix it with wine?" Assistant District Attorney Benjamin F. Epstein asked.

"I would not."

Dr. Barker said a drug user could not be cured under such a treatment. Assistant District Attorney Michael L. Igoe produced a number of prescriptions which Dr. Blunt had issued to "patients" calling for twenty grains of morphine and 100 heroin tablets within four and five day periods for a month.

"Doctor, what would you do if a patient came to your office and fell on the floor in convulsions for the want of a drug?" asked Attorney William Morrow, counsel for Dr. Blunt.

Jail for Addicts.
"If I knew he was a drug addict I would probably give him enough to recover from his convulsion and then turn him over to the police," the witness said. "It's the best thing for drug addicts to be confined. I would not treat any drug addict who refused to place himself absolutely under my control."

Slipped Drugs Into Jail.
"Did you try to give him some drugs?" Mr. Igoe asked.

"I didn't try, I slipped it to her," Koenig said.

Louis Lee and Louise Lee, his wife, negroes, testified they had obtained prescriptions from Dr. Blunt calling for gum opium. This they said they had converted into smoking opium.

CELESTINS
VICHY
Owned by and bottled under the direct control of the French Government

Natural Alkaline Water
Your Physician will recommend its use, to relieve
**INDIGESTION
RHEUMATISM
URIC ACID
GOUT**

**Not Genuine without the word
CELESTINS**

**Monogrammed
(2-initial)
stationery.**

38c box
—24 sheets of linen paper and 24 envelopes; 2 initial monogram—in gold. The paper ribbon-tinted. First floor.

**Step In and Try On This
Adler-Rochester**

Suit. It is beautifully tailored from handsome fabrics and looks unusually well on the average man. This Suit will hold its shape and style till the last day you wear it.

Our Men's Clothing Department, Second Floor, shows a wide variety of Adler-Rochester Suits and overcoats at \$20 to \$40.

S. & H. Green Stamps With Every Purchase.

Rothschild Company
Largest Store in the City

RESORTS—FOREIGN
Ocean Travel.

NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE
where Realization Exceeds Expectation
SYDNEY-AUSTRALIA
via Sydney Short Line

That is one of the secrets of the wonderful popularity of these splendid 10,000 ton "Hugos" and "Venturas." They are rated 100 A1 Lloyd's and are made of marine comfort and luxury. Sydney in 19 days—Buenos Aires, 22 days—Rio de Janeiro, 25 days—Santos, 28 days—Bahia, 31 days—Rio de Janeiro, 34 days—Santos, 37 days—Bahia, 40 days—Rio de Janeiro, 43 days—Santos, 46 days—Bahia, 49 days—Rio de Janeiro, 52 days—Santos, 55 days—Bahia, 58 days—Rio de Janeiro, 61 days—Santos, 64 days—Bahia, 67 days—Rio de Janeiro, 70 days—Santos, 73 days—Bahia, 76 days—Rio de Janeiro, 79 days—Santos, 82 days—Bahia, 85 days—Rio de Janeiro, 88 days—Santos, 91 days—Bahia, 94 days—Rio de Janeiro, 97 days—Santos, 100 days—Bahia, 103 days—Rio de Janeiro, 106 days—Santos, 109 days—Bahia, 112 days—Rio de Janeiro, 115 days—Santos, 118 days—Bahia, 121 days—Rio de Janeiro, 124 days—Santos, 127 days—Bahia, 130 days—Rio de Janeiro, 133 days—Santos, 136 days—Bahia, 139 days—Rio de Janeiro, 142 days—Santos, 145 days—Bahia, 148 days—Rio de Janeiro, 151 days—Santos, 154 days—Bahia, 157 days—Rio de Janeiro, 160 days—Santos, 163 days—Bahia, 166 days—Rio de Janeiro, 169 days—Santos, 172 days—Bahia, 175 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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1915.

CIRCULATION
OVER 500,000 SUNDAY
OVER 300,000 DAILY

* 13

YOUNG AND OLD USE GARY SCHOOL NIGHT AND DAY

Even Run on Saturday, Although Nobody Needs to Come to Classes.

IN CONTRAST TO CHICAGO.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

"One out of every three people in town goes to the public schools." That is the boast of the city of Gary, Ind. In Gary the schools run practically day and night. They run on Sunday, too. Nobody needs to come on Saturday, but the attendance is almost as large as on the "regular school days," which is proof that these are a new kind of schools. And on Sunday there are popular lectures in the school auditorium.

There are more than 5,000 kids in the day school. To the night schools come more than 4,000 adults. A good many children come back with their parents after school and play about the wide halls while mother and father are studying and reading.

There is no overcrowding in the Gary schools. Such a thing as half-day sessions are unknown there. Without building any more schoolhouses or buying any more desks and benches, the Gary schools could take care of a good many more pupils. And they only supply desks and seats for about a quarter of the 5,000 children at that.

In Chicago Always Crowded. New in Chicago the public schools are always overcrowded. There are five or six thousand children who only get half a day's schooling. Some 15,000 more occupy little moveable cots called "portables" because there is not room for them in the regular buildings.

Yet the Gary public schools have more than 300,000 desks and seats, which is within fifteen or twenty thousand of the number of children in the city. Why do the Gary schools have plenty of room to spare, while the Chicago schools are increasingly overcrowded? The answer would be the condition if one of all the people in Chicago went to school, as they do in Gary.

Chicago is about to select a new superintendent for its public school system, and much more will admit it is the most important public activity in the city. Perhaps he may find in the Gary schools the solution for the problem of overcrowding, as well as many other details and suggestions. He need not be afraid about it, for William Wirt, principal of the Gary schools and the creator of the Gary system, is now showing New York City how to make over some of its public schools on the Gary model.

Continuous Process. In the Gary schools education is what manufacturers call a continuous process. While one-quarter of the children are occupying all the desks at study the rest are scattered in shops and playgrounds, in the auditorium, in the library, in the gymnasium, in the laboratory, in the workshop, in the garden, in the field, in the woods, in the park, in the city, in the country, in the world.

Classes Turned Into Societies. What, for instance, would be thought of in ancient history which has organized itself into a voluntary society, the regular recitations being called to order and conducted by the president, while the instructor keeps quietly in the background and often listens outside the room. But one's horrified astonishment may be tempered by reading the definition of the purpose of the class, written by the child who prepared the constitution of the society—"to improve the lives of the American citizens by a study of the experiences of the ancient peoples."

The public schools of Gary are part of the actual life and work of the community. The teacher of chemistry, for instance, is also the city chemist. And the children are his assistants in making

Highbrow Mate Never Kissed Her?



HIGHBROWS ROW, THEN DIVORCE

Mrs. Zimmer Says Professor Never Kissed Her; He Calls Her Unbalanced.

Now Maurice Brown's wife is all undone. Much as the director of the Little Theatre loves his dramatic work and hot logomachy on war and peace, there is one thing that for three years he has hugged closer to his vest, and that is the memory of his late wife's unbalanced behavior.

Four years ago there came to this country Alfred E. Zimmer, assistant professor in Oxford university and lecturer at the London School of Economics. Prof. Zimmer was interested in the drama.

He met Mrs. Zimmer. And Mrs. Zimmer introduced him to Miss Mary M. Corse, who was then playing Little Nell in "The Little Damsel." "Alas," said Mr. Zimmer, just by way of showing Prof. Zimmer that America, too, possessed families, "Miss Corse is a grandchild of Margaret Fuller and a great-granddaughter of Chief Justice Marshall."

Well, Prof. Zimmer's "highbrow" soul and Miss Corse's similar appellation met in a sort of spontaneous combustion. You have anticipated the sequel. They were married in Chicago July 24, 1912.

But the difference between the ancient tale and the modern novel is that in the latter the story merely begins when the courtship ends.

Go to London to Live. The Zimmermans went direct to the professor's home in Oak Hill drive, Surbiton, just outside of London.

Judge Peck in the Superior court yesterday granting Mrs. Zimmer a divorce. "About the beginning of 1913 I received a cable from my son-in-law, Maurice, telling me that he was in London," testified Mrs. Mary Corse of 212 Fullerton avenue, Mrs. Zimmer's mother-in-law.

"I am happy," she sighed, as she closed the interview. "I am a free woman."

Mr. Shoop refused to discuss the matter except to say that he has never sought the position.

There is no war in Chicago, but the terrors of the surgeon's knife, which began to fade into a memory when the Gawliks came from Poland two months ago, have returned again into a grim reality for Charles Gawlik and his wife.

For the last five weeks 6-year old Jennie Gawlik, their daughter, has been dying. Some foreign substance—nobody knows what—lodged in her throat, and, according to doctors sent in by the neighbors the child is wasting away of slow strangulation.

A week ago, at the insistence of neighbors, she was taken to the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Gawlik were told to bring Jennie back the next day for an operation.

But they didn't come. In broken, terrified sentences they told a Polish syndicate agent that the horrible things they had seen in their home village in Poland.

SEARCH NATION FOR BEST SCHOOL HEAD, SHE URGES

Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton Wants Committee to Pick Leading Educator.

SHOOP IS IN THE LEAD NOW.

Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton suggested yesterday a new plan for selecting a successor to Mrs. Ella Flegg Young, superintendent of schools. She wants a committee of five members of the board of education appointed to search the country for a superintendent.

"I believe," she said, "that we ought to get the best educator in the United States. This position is too important for him. I do not know whom I want for the position, except that I want the very best man. The committee ought to get the assistance of Mrs. Young. If possible, although she has stated she will not suggest a single name."

Shoop Present Choice. If the election were to be held today, John D. Shoop, first assistant superintendent, undoubtedly would be elected. Seven votes are necessary to elect. Considerably more than that number would vote for him. The question of securing a new superintendent by Mrs. Britton's suggestion, or by the plan of Jacob M. Loeb to ask three university presidents to select candidates, will be fought out at the board meeting next Wednesday.

Indications yesterday were that several friends of Mrs. Young will vote for Mr. Shoop. Harry A. Lofgren, who has voted for him consistently during the last two years, said he was ready to vote for Mr. Shoop.

Wants an Outside Man. Mrs. John MacMahon, one of Mrs. Young's best friends on the board, said that it is not necessary to be against Mr. Shoop to be for Mrs. Young. She said she thought it would be better if a man outside the system, who had not been involved in the events of the last two years, were chosen.

Several trustees expressed a doubt as to the binding nature of Mrs. Young's letter to Mrs. MacMahon telling of her intention to leave the system Dec. 5. They said the letter was not definite enough and thought there might be a loophole for her candidacy.

"We don't know whether it is a resignation or an advance notice of a resignation," said one member. "We don't know whether it is a resignation or an advance notice of a resignation."

Federation Row Changes Plan. It developed that Mrs. Young intended to resign Sept. 30 after her decision to resign June 30 was changed. The fight on the Chicago Teachers' federation by the school board is said to be responsible for her decision to remain until the annual election. She thought previously that by Sept. 30 the school organization would be well started, and that by leaving then it would save her successor from entering the position in the middle of the year.

Mrs. Young suggested the possibility of a woman candidate, but did not budge from her position of not mentioning any names.

Women Are Capable. "There are lots of women just as capable as any men," she said.

"The women members of the board don't seem to know about them," it was suggested.

"Women haven't been in public life long enough," she explained. "They don't know how many women are available for public life."

"I am happy," she sighed, as she closed the interview. "I am a free woman."

Mr. Shoop refused to discuss the matter except to say that he has never sought the position.

There is no war in Chicago, but the terrors of the surgeon's knife, which began to fade into a memory when the Gawliks came from Poland two months ago, have returned again into a grim reality for Charles Gawlik and his wife.

For the last five weeks 6-year old Jennie Gawlik, their daughter, has been dying. Some foreign substance—nobody knows what—lodged in her throat, and, according to doctors sent in by the neighbors the child is wasting away of slow strangulation.

A week ago, at the insistence of neighbors, she was taken to the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Gawlik were told to bring Jennie back the next day for an operation.

But they didn't come. In broken, terrified sentences they told a Polish syndicate agent that the horrible things they had seen in their home village in Poland.

"The knife will kill her," cried the father. "I have seen and I know."

The syndicate agent, who had been sent for Officer Charles H. Brayne of the Illinois Humane society.

"She cannot live much longer without the operation," said Brayne, after he had seen Jennie. "I am going to see Assistant State's Attorney Hogan tomorrow and ask him what can be done. Probably the juvenile court will have to take her away to save her life."

Some North Side Prize Winners.



LOVE, DUEL, THEN FLIGHT TO U. S.

That's Story of Disinherited Son of German Shoe Magnate Told in Park.

New York, Oct. 22.—(Special.)—From a mansion in Wilhelmshaven, in North Germany, to a bench in City Hall park is more than merely four thousand miles. Perhaps the best way to express the distance is in terms of Wilhelm Helmers' life. In New York Wilhelm Helmers is a tramp; in Germany he is the 22-year old son of August Helmers, president of the Norddeutsche Schuh-Fabrik, recognized shoe king of the Kaiser's dominions.

It was chilly in the little open area across from the Franklin statue. A slim, well set up young man dropped into a bench seat, hunched his shoulders, and pulled his collar up to ward off the wind and stretched his legs out at full length. It was almost midnight.

"A warm bed would feel great, eh?" said his neighbor.

"A bed costs money," the young man hesitantly replied. His monosyllables revealed his nationality.

Cut Off by Rich Father. His story was dimly reminiscent of one of O. Henry's weird romances. But he had tried to identify him; one was from Maria Beyer of Heidelberg, the woman in the case. The other was from Wilhelm's father, dated Sept. 21, 1914. In part it read:

"You have despoiled the name of Helmers and degraded it in the dust. You are a discredit to the fatherland. We are ashamed of you. Please do not expect any help from us."

Six years ago Wilhelm Helmers was sent to Berlin to study with Kuno Meyer. He had shown great talent in painting while in the gymnasium. He outgrew Kuno Meyer's school and his father, seeing visions of a place in the salon for his son, arranged for a course of study in the famous Weimar school.

Wilhelm Helmers was then sent to round out his education at Heidelberg. At Heidelberg he fell in love and then the trouble was, but there was a duel.

Finds Earning Living Is Hard. "I left," Helmers said. "I was a coward. When I left I took Maria's portrait, one that I painted with my own brush. I never went back again. I have heard from Maria only once."

"It seems a long time I come to America on the Vaterland. To pay my journey I paint designs in the dining hall. Then, when there is no more work, I ask to be a steward. Want care I, Wilhelm Helmers, son of August Helmers, what I do? Father and mother care not; why should I? It is hard to work as a cook and a sailor, but one must live. But now the Vaterland is in Hoboken, what you call Ireland, and there is nothing to do."

HERMIT HAD \$300 IN BANK
CHANCE FIND DISCLOSES.

Passbook Drops from Pocket as Undertaker Burns Clothes—Five Boys Still Held as Suspects.

The theory that the murderers of Joseph Osborne may have found a "pot of gold" in his little shack in Grand Crossing was given something of a jolt yesterday when J. Metz, an undertaker, prepared to destroy the old man's clothes by burning them.

As the coat fell apart in the fire something dropped from one of the pockets. It was found to be a passbook issued by the Citizens' Trust and Savings bank, where later it was learned that Osborne had about \$300 on deposit.

Five boys are still being held at the Grand Crossing station for further questioning and five men taken into custody since the murder were booked at night for some unexplained reason, on charges of disorderly conduct.

BABIES OF EVERY KIND VIE AT SHOW

Between 600 and 600 Mammas' Prides Contest for Carnival Prizes.

The baby show at the Victoria theater, 2147 Sheffield avenue, was yesterday's feature of the North Clark street business men's carnival. Between 600 and 600 babies were entered, in two classes, the first including all babies under 2 years of age, and the second of those from 2 to 3 years.

The judges were Dr. Thomas A. Carter, Paul W. Dig, and a representative from each of the morning newspapers. The numerous prizes were donated by merchants in the association.

Twins of both classes were allowed to compete for the one prize offered, \$5 in gold. The winners were a pair of blonde girls, Violet and Viola Niemann, daughter of H. J. Niemann of 3623 Greenview avenue.

The Heaviest Baby. William Robert Lundberg, son of William Lundberg of 902 Belmont avenue, had the distinction of being the heaviest baby for his age, 9 months. His weight was thirty-two and one-half pounds. He won an overcoat, given by J. M. Davis of 3213 North Clark street.

Florence Weinbaum, daughter of Morris Weinbaum of 3333 North Halsted street, was judged the smallest baby in her class, being 3 months old and weighing twelve and one-half pounds. Her prize was a high chair from the George Barwig Furniture company.

Both a boy and a girl were chosen as the best natured babies and proved their worth by the title by laughing and crowing throughout the afternoon. They were winners of a pair of shoes each from the R. and K. shoe store, and Bernard C. Volman of 3294 North Clark street.

They were Dorothy Vollmann, daughter of P. J. Vollmann of 1467 Cuyler avenue, and Billy Bendel, son of L. G. Bendel of 5209 Glenwood avenue.

Freightiest and Most Perfect. There were three prizes for the prettiest and most perfect babies under 2 years of age. The first, \$10 in gold, was taken by Bernice Heimbuch of 11 months, daughter of O. P. Heimbuch of 2904 Bedford avenue. The second, a baby crib from Marcus & Klempner company, was won by Philip Micka, aged 4 months, son of P. R. Micka of 2715 North Clark street.

The third prize, a downy photograph from the Hansen studio at 2221 North Clark street, was taken by Mary Moore, aged 12 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moore of 1259 Newport avenue.

Three prizes were offered for the most perfect babies in class 2. Leroy Friedman, 4 years old, son of Henry Friedman of 933 Wellington avenue, took the first, \$10 in gold. Joseph Sullivan Jr., aged 2 years and 5 months, son of Joseph Sullivan of 2122 Clifton avenue, took the second, a rocking chair from the North Park furniture company, and Janet Mesch, aged 2½ years, daughter of C. E. Mesch of 917 Addison street, took the third, one dozen photographs from the McMillott studio at 3233 North Clark street.

Two Saloon Licenses Restored. After obtaining promises of good behavior in the future, Mayor Thompson yesterday restored the saloon licenses of Kane and Byrne, 1428 West Madison street and Michael O'Connell, 405 West Oak street. The former was re-licensed because of women and the latter because of gambling.

WETS TO BATTLE CLOSING ORDER IN THE COURTS

Reveal Plan as Attempt to Take License Power from the Mayor Is Killed.

GERMAK ASKS FOR A RULING.

It will be through court battles and not by attempts to influence action by the city council that the "wets" will try to meet Mayor Thompson's enforcement of the Sunday closing law.

This became apparent yesterday at a meeting of the council committee on license which slaughtered the Cullerton resolution and indirectly postponed action on proposals to reduce saloon license fees. A. J. Cermak, secretary of the United Societies, was present and disavowed both proposals. All he asked of the committee was that it obtain from the law department answers to several questions raised by saloonkeepers and others. He indicated that adverse decisions on any of them would be taken in the courts at once.

Cullerton Resolution Killed. The Cullerton resolution proposed that the power to issue and revoke licenses be transferred from the mayor to the council. It was killed by being placed on file. The vote to file stood 7 to 6, as follows:

AYES.
Norris, Tyden, Krane, Werners, Malas, McCormick, McCann, Hayes.

There was no real champion of the measure. Even Ald. E. F. Cullerton, its author, went no further than to advocate keeping the matter in the committee.

The committee had before it letters from Mayor Thompson and Chief Healey on the subject. They had been invited to come before the committee, but asked to be excused.

"I am opposed to any change in the method of the issuance and revocation of licenses for the reason that I believe such a move would be against public policy," wrote Mayor Thompson.

"This is a matter of public policy, and it should be decided by the committee and the council," read Chief Healey's letter.

Cermak Gives His View. Soon after discussion began on the resolution of Ald. W. R. O'Toole to reduce the license fee for a saloon from \$1,600 a year to \$500 Mr. Cermak was called on. He made it plain that he was not interested in such a step and privately said that he and his associates had not booted either this plan or the Cullerton idea.

Cermak said what he wanted was uniform enforcement of the closing order. He charged that favoritism is shown in permitting "wet" restaurants to stay open and keeping some poolrooms, bowling alleys and similar institutions closed on Sunday. He asserted the question of giving away liquor at private parties in licensed and unlicensed halls was badly mixed up, that different police captains construe the law differently.

Promises Court Tests. "At least fifteen questions of this sort have been brought to me," he said, "and what we want to get is an authoritative statement of the attitude of the city on all of them. Then if we disagree with the decisions we can go into court and test them. That is what we propose to do on every point we think is open to doubt."

Mayor Thompson said to register clear he saw no reason for denying a permit for the proposed "wet" parade if the promoters give reasonable assurance that there will be no violations of the ordinance or of any other law. A. E. McColl, attorney for the citizens' committee, met this with a declaration that the demonstration would amount to "anarchy," as it would be a protest against law enforcement.

Thanked by King George. "Yes, he had been in the trenches around Reims, and his majesty, King George, personally complimented him for a bit of bravery. He was too modest to talk about it, although we all were anxious to know what the captain did."

"The captain has a deep scar on his right cheek. I asked him if he received it in battle. He replied: 'Yes, but it isn't worth talking about.'"

"The night before he left he asked me to cash a \$30 check for him. I would have given him my shirt. In a few days the check was returned by the bank in Canada. I had been stung. From inquiries by guests of the hotel regarding the captain's whereabouts I imagine others were caught, but they're not saying anything."

The captain will be brought back to Chicago.

CHEER SUFFRAGE MARCHERS
Huge Crowd at Philadelphia Sees Parade—Senator Clapp Predicts Votes for Women in 8 Years.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 22.—(Special.)—One hundred thousand Philadelphia lined South Broad street tonight and cheered 10,000 men and women who marched in the suffrage parade. It was called the "Festival of Light," and thousands of lanterns and torches were carried by the marchers. Senator Moses R. Clapp of Minnesota predicted that women would be enfranchised in the east within the next two or three years. He said that he expected the suffragists to win in this state.

New York Suffragists to March. New York, Oct. 22.—(Special.)—New York suffragists will march in a huge parade here tomorrow. It is expected to be the greatest demonstration for women's votes ever held in America. Many department stores have announced a holiday for employees wishing to march in the parade.

MORE SALOONS BANKRUPT.
Involuntary Petition Filed Against Schreiber Bros.—McDonald Broke.

The effect of Sunday closing and the dry were again reflected yesterday in the bankruptcy division of the office of the clerk of the United States district court. Two bankruptcy petitions were filed against liquor dealers.

An involuntary petition was filed against Schreiber Bros. company, wholesale and retail dealers at 1204 Blue Island avenue and four other west side locations. Three creditors filed claims totaling \$2,340.

A voluntary petition was filed by Thomas J. McDonald, saloonkeeper at 8445 South State street. McDonald scheduled liabilities of \$11,900 and no assets.

Tribune Exceeds Others Combined

Advertising Printed by Chicago Morning Papers
Friday, October 22, 1915.

The Tribune 101.23 columns
The other morning papers combined, 84.95 columns
The Tribune's excess 16.28 columns

The Daily Tribune has more paid circulation than the other morning papers combined.
The Sunday Tribune has more paid circulation than any other newspaper west of New York City.

The Tribune is bought solely to read. It has no coupon or premium circulation.

The Chicago Tribune
The World's Greatest Newspaper
(Trade Mark Registered)
Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

Enrollment
Limited

BOOKS AND THE PEOPLE WHO WRITE THEM

Benefits of Socialized Germany.

By HERBERT KATON.

THE marvelous power of the German people as exemplified in every phase of life during the last few years, to say nothing of the remarkable success of their arms, has won the admiration even of Germany's enemies. It has been said that even if Germany should lose the war, her culture would triumph in the end, and it really began to seem as if this were so, for England and France have already shown that they believe in reforms along the lines in which Germany shines. An Englishman, Mr. William Harbutt Dawson wrote several years ago a number of books telling his countrymen of efficiency of the Germans in every walk of life. Now an American, Mr. Frederick C. Howe, comes to the aid of immigration and well known for his work on civic matters has called our attention to the same subject in his latest book, "SOCIALIZED GERMANY" (Scrivener's Sons). It will pay every American to read this work. It is not an apology for Germany, nor is Mr. Howe an advocate of socialism or of the state as opposed to the individual. It is a setting forth of the facts which is, "a menace and a model, the problem to statesmen of other countries, and a pathfinder in social reform."

In twenty-four short chapters he describes the duality of Germany, its historical background, the constitution of the empire, the economic foundations of class rule, economic progress, the operation of the state owned railways, the theory on which state socialism is built, the control of operation of the waterways, harbors, and shipping, the management of mines, forests, and other natural resources, how the social problem is regarded, the care of the sick, old, and unemployed, social insurance, sanitation, vocational and other education, the expert government of cities, municipal socialism, how land owning and housing problems are met, and the German conception of the state.

Mr. Howe is not interested by all this efficiency. He frankly declares for a badly managed democracy rather than an efficient state absolutism, but he is not afraid to show the good points of the social conditions under which he refuses to live, and it must be confessed that he makes these attractive. He continues to set forth the advantages which Germany has derived from her monarchical socialism—advantages which make for better living, for greater protection, for popular gain in the trades and arts, for the political solidarity, for the advancement of commerce, and national prestige at home and abroad.

Many, in fact most of these advantages are gained by the German at a cost which British or American people would refuse to pay—a cost taken out of individual action and liberty. But the author also shows that some of the problems which confront Americans and which we have vainly tried to solve in our democracy are in Germany either solved or never existed. Our democracy is political. That of Germany is industrial.

In about twenty-five years Germany has bought its railways, its mines, and canals; she owns bank stock and land. The municipal and postal savings banks hold 60 per cent of the people's savings. It loans money to farmers and manufacturers. The credit of the nation is controlled by the government, and it is probable that she is financing her side of the war at a lower cost than any other nation.

There are few German cities which do not own their public utilities. Some own more than that. They own quarries, mills, even bathing beaches. They control bakeries, stockyards, and the milk supply. You can get government insurance for anything from disease to human life to damage to crops from hail. Cities and states make handsome profits from street railways, water works, electric light, and other utilities. Municipal debt, so far from being a "dead" indebtedness, is usually represented by profitable enterprises. So that the debt of Frankfurt, \$140 per capita, as against \$48.00 for Chicago, does not mean what it would in America, and the Frankfurters get much more for their debt than we ever could hope to do. German cities go in for land ownership, buying land and building houses thereon. In thirty years Cologne has made a profit of over \$5,000,000 from this land ownership.

There is not space for more of the marvelous story told by Mr. Howe. It is not all new, but he presents it in an original and interesting way.

Phillipotts' Romance of the Slate Quarries.

By ELIA W. PEATTIE.

THE marvelous power of the German people as exemplified in every phase of life during the last few years, to say nothing of the remarkable success of their arms, has won the admiration even of Germany's enemies. It has been said that even if Germany should lose the war, her culture would triumph in the end, and it really began to seem as if this were so, for England and France have already shown that they believe in reforms along the lines in which Germany shines. An Englishman, Mr. William Harbutt Dawson wrote several years ago a number of books telling his countrymen of efficiency of the Germans in every walk of life. Now an American, Mr. Frederick C. Howe, comes to the aid of immigration and well known for his work on civic matters has called our attention to the same subject in his latest book, "SOCIALIZED GERMANY" (Scrivener's Sons). It will pay every American to read this work. It is not an apology for Germany, nor is Mr. Howe an advocate of socialism or of the state as opposed to the individual. It is a setting forth of the facts which is, "a menace and a model, the problem to statesmen of other countries, and a pathfinder in social reform."

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Letters of Irving to His Friend Brevoort.

By JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

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dark, tender, wonderfully interesting person," is the heroine of this book.

As if we hadn't enough of wars, the fascinating writer, Hilaire Belloc, has written a volume of "HIGHER LIGHTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION" (Cepury), which is readable from cover to cover, notwithstanding that it is history made, rather than history in the making. The subject is one that Mr. Belloc is as familiar with as are the war correspondents of today with the battlefields of Europe. What he writes about French history is authoritative and illuminating.

THE NEW BOOKS. Frederick A. Stokes Co. has imported an English series, "ROMANCE OF REALITY," containing five titles: "Electricity," by W. H. McCormick; "Engineering," by Gordon D. Knox; "The Aeroplane," by Claude Grahame-Smith; "The Man of War," by Commander E. Hamilton Curry; and "Modern Inventions," by N. E. Johnson. Each gives in popular terms an account of the origin and development of the subject. Commander Curry devotes his subject to naval warfare before the present era. The only modern things in his book are a few photographs of modern craft and a brief chapter on the torpedo. Some of the things he omitted will be found in "Modern Inventions."

These books are of very present interest and appear to have been written by authors with practical knowledge of their subjects. At least they have the merit of being easily understood by the man in the street. Each has sixteen half-tone pictures, many diagrams, and a colored frontispiece.

Memorial to Maj. Lacey. Iowa has had many distinguished sons, but there was none of whom she was prouder than the late Maj. John F. Lacey, lawyer and statesman. The Iowa Park and Forestry association has done a graceful thing in issuing a memorial volume.

A Rogues by Compulsion. By Victor Bridge. 122. Color Front. \$1.35 net.

"Mr. Victor Bridge has written an amazingly good adventure story. 'London is a splendid character; forced to action, and blood with a keen sense of humor.'"

A story all action, told with confidence and lack of artificiality. From the moment when Mr. Lyndon, the wrongly imprisoned hero, leaps over the wall and falls to safety, narrowly escaping the pursuing shot, to the time when he receives the thanks of the nation, as the joint captor of a band of spies, with whom he has, in ignorance of their real motives, worked in enforced association. One thrill follows another.

JUST OUT. ALL BOOKSTORES. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. New York. London.

Convincing, clean-cut, common-sense advice by one who knows. AT ALL BOOK STORES. \$1.00 net. MOFFAT YARD COMPANY. NEW YORK.

EVE DORRE. By Emily Vile Strotter. A charming, idyllic little tale, clean and sweet as the breath from a rose garden, but told with such simplicity and truth that it is entirely free from sentimentality.—New York Times. Net, \$1.15. At Any Bookstore. E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

A Hilltop on the Marne. By MELROD ALDRICH. These letters, written by an American woman whose country home in France was a central point in the Marne battle, make a story of unique interest. Frontispiece and maps. \$1.25 net.

Belgium's Agony. By EMILE VERHAEREN. "More and more clearly Verhaeren emerges from the shadows of the past as the voice of Belgium."—London Times. \$1.25 net.

The Log of a Non-Combatant. By HORACE GREEN. A highly readable account of the experiences and adventures of a young American correspondent and despatch bearer in the war zone. Illustrated. \$1.25 net.

The Quiet Hour. Edited by FITZROY CARBINGTON. Poems of reflection and tranquillity skillfully chosen from Stevenson and other well-loved writers. 8 illustrations. 75 cents net.

Why I Believe in Poverty. By EDWARD BOK. In this little book Mr. Bok tells of some of the hardships he went through and the lessons he learned from the experience. 50 cents net.

What Shall We Read to the Children. By CLARA W. HUNT. Wise, helpful book of advice to parents and teachers as to what and how to read to little children. \$1.00 net.

THE CROWN OF LIFE. By Gordon Arthur Smith. \$1.25 net. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

ons on his life work. Distinguished men who served with him in congress, attorneys and naturalists, all bear tribute to his services in helping conservation on the public lands committee of congress. In drafting the Yellowstone park law, the Arizona forest law, the migratory bird law, and like measures. Even after his retirement from congress he devoted much time to similar work. He was a fine type of the useful citizen.

Poems by the Brontes. Under the title "BRONTE POEMS" a selection of the verse of Charlotte, Emily, Anna, and Branwell Bronte has been made for Putnam's Sons. Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson has edited these with an introduction. The selection has been made from all known sources and the dates of composition, so far as known, are given. Mr. Benson's introduction is an attempt at a critical analysis of the poetic faculties of this wonderful family. It displays much more human sympathy and less of the ponderous obviousness of this writer.

Lowland Scotch. Students of philology will get a treat in the treatise on "LOWLAND SCOTCH" (Oxford University Press) by Sir James Wilson. This is one of the first studies ever made in a single Scottish dialect. The investigation was confined to the Earn valley, along the Highland border, and the work concerns itself not with the history of the words, but with an account of the words, grammar, and idioms actually used by living speakers in those parts.

THE NEW BOOKS. A New Budget of Fun. MOONBEAMS from the LARGER LUNACY.

As all good writers should, Stephen Leacock follows up his last book with a better one. "Moonbeams from the Larger Lunacy" is by far the best work he has done. While the humor is as droll as that of the "Nonsense Novels" or "Behind the Curtain," it is more subtle and satisfying. Twixt Love and Duty.

HIS HARVEST. By PEARL DOLES BELL. Author of "Gloria Gray." Cloth, \$1.50 net. The soul struggle of a girl singer between her desire to marry the man she loves or to pay a debt of honor. It is a story of living characters, natural, human and vitally interesting.

A New "If I Were King" THE GLORIOUS RASCAL. By JUSTIN HUMPHREY MCCARTHY. Author of "If I Were King." \$1.25 net. A new "If I Were King" romance. A story of the incomparable Villon by the inimitable Justin Humphrey McCarthy. Moreover, it is a story of Villon's golden youth—the youth of a great poet, a great rascal, a great fighter and a great lover.

THE "GENIUS". By Theodore Dreiser. Author of "Sister Carrie," "The Titan," etc. "Mr. Dreiser proves himself once more a realist. . . . he is a great, a very great artist. In a season remarkable for its excellent fiction this new book of his immediately takes its place in the front rank."—N. Y. Tribune. Cloth, \$1.50 net.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES. JOHN LAKE CO., NEW YORK.

David Grayson. Who Wrote. "Adventures in Contentment" has written a novel. In it he tells of his adventures in country journalism and how he came to enter into the fortunes of "Anthony." Very Delightful Story With Much of the Charm and Flavor of the Author's Previous "Adventures." Illus. Net \$1.25. Just Out. AT ALL BOOKSTORES. Doubleday, Page & Company.

HEMPFIELD. THE STORY OF CANADA BLACKIE. By ANNE P. L. FIELD. Introduction by Thomas Mott Osborne. A very wonderful story revealing in quick flashes the heart of a strong man gone astray and brought back by kindness. Cloth, \$1.00 net. All Bookstores. E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY. 51 Fifth Avenue. New York.

A Girl Who Found Herself. but only after many vicissitudes, among which were several romantic love-affairs. She began by revolting against formalities and conventions, however sacred to her people, in the selfish pursuit of pleasure and ambition. Read this girl's fascinating story in the new novel.

THE CROWN OF LIFE. By Gordon Arthur Smith. \$1.25 net. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

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Should There Be A New Marriage Ceremony For Ministers' Wives?

An astonishing question, astonishingly answered with eight new marriage-ceremony promises for ministers' wives. A woman who knows has daringly written an article on what a church has the right to ask of its minister's wife that promises to be the most-talked-of article in church circles this winter.

It is in the November

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

15 Cents—Now On Sale—Everywhere

ALSO IN NOVEMBER

"THE THREE THINGS"

BY MARY RAYMOND SHIPMAN ANDREWS

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Stolen!

What? Why the new play by the rising young playwright, Paul Henreid, just taken bodily by an unscrupulous manager and produced with Henreid's fiancée playing the principal part! Read about it in the new novel WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN. By GOUVERNEUR MORRIS. Illustrated, \$1.25 net. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

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NEWS BG WAR ORDER LIFT STOCKS DISTILLING FI

Production of Alcohol Plants of Two Chief Companies to Capacity

The continued advance stock of the Tobacco Alcohol and the Distillers Securities are due to the enlarged earnings properties. War orders have been placed for full capacity at Industrial Alcohol in building plants to cost \$1,500,000 and \$600,000. Also the company is operating three ocean going vessels, has two such vessels in operation, operates seventeen vessels in the west coast of the country. In addition to the production of the company plans to manufacture a number of allied products. The ships and the plants are being operated at full capacity, but a sign of the unusual profits at the war order business.

The Distillers Securities are not only working all the plants formerly idle, but are also some of its Kentucky whiskey at the production of alcohol.

Amster Lakes R. I. Bo M. L. Amster, who has returned from Chicago, is quoted as concerning Rock Island: "I believe the new members of the board will prove of maintenance in working the road out of the facilities. They are representative men with large personal interest in the securities."

Rock Island has always a history facilities and opportunity big and profitable business. It has been a great proper man and of late its credit has been steadily increasing. But it is being spent for maintenance any previous time. In July a nearly 38 cents out of every gross was turned back into the road. In addition, 7,000 tons of 100 and 1,000 road cars have been chased within the last few months. These expenditures are being made to cut down expenses consequent increase in net. I believe that any western road, including Atchison and Burlington, is more on maintenance than Rock Island.

Advance in Wire From American Steel and Wire Co. advanced the price of wire a 10th cent. Wire which was quoted at \$1.75 are now \$1.85. The advance in wire products, including barbed wire, have been raised proportionately. The advancing tendency of wire is declared by the fact that heavy demand from American Europe.

Movement of Gasoline. Behind the recent advances of gasoline and the belief of it will go higher, is a greatly increased demand and much more.

In August exports were those of one year ago both in value and volume. The small exports of 1914 to the demoralization of shipping. For the eight months of 1915, exports were 1,681,731 tons, an increase of 50,426,308, of 47 per cent with the corresponding previous year. The value was \$100,000,000.

Anglo-French Loan. Mr. Frederick William Taylor, manager of the Bank of Montreal, returned from a trip to New York, where he had been to see the Anglo-French loan. He said among other things on the subject of the \$500,000,000 loan, "I am sorry to say the state and most certainly will be taken. It is not looking good for the Anglo-French loan. The next step will be medium of New York finance. If that step be insufficient, it would be as if the sterling bill London, would be free of it, become the dollar bill."

Ball Orders Placed. Ball orders placed during the week ended Sept. 20, 1915, were \$200,000 more than for the same week of the previous year. So far ball business never has amounted to over \$200,000. During the week ended Sept. 20, 1915, the order book was \$200,000 more than for the same week of the previous year. So far ball business never has amounted to over \$200,000. During the week ended Sept. 20, 1915, the order book was \$200,000 more than for the same week of the previous year. So far ball business never has amounted to over \$200,000.

Kansas City Ball. The managers under plans for the reorganization.

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NEWS OF THE COMMERCIAL WORLD STOCK AND PRODUCE

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD
SALES TO DEALERS TO
CONTROL TRAFFICAgreements and Buying Up of
Rival Lines Revealed; Ident-
tified by Melien.

New York, Oct. 22.—Official statements taken by the board of directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company, in pursuance of their alleged conspiracy to control the transportation traffic of New England, were placed before the jury at the trial of the eleven New Haven directors today. They were revealed in minutes of the directors' meetings and various letters written to or by Charles S. Melien, and which Mr. Melien, a witness for the government for the third successive day, identified for the jury and some instances identified for the jury.

William Rockefeller, Charles F. Brooks, defendants; George Macaulay Miller, a defendant not on trial, and Channing Depew, alleged co-conspirators in the case, were the only directors taken into custody at the meetings, who are still alive. The meetings were held in the early 90s.

Early Rail-Water Agreement.
Frank L. Swacker, the federal prosecutor, began by introducing an agreement made by the New England steamship and railroad lines in 1881, called the Sound lines agreement, never before made public, whereby the Sound Lines association agreed to its rates on traffic and to impose \$3,000 penalties for its infraction. Then, through a resolution in 1891, a sheet after the Sherman law was passed, he showed that the New York and New England road, which had notified the association of its intention to leave the Sound line, had not done so.

Evidence was next put in to show that J. P. Morgan, and William Rockefeller thought up the conspiracy to control the transportation traffic of New England, by which the New York and New England connected at Wilson's Point, and sold them to the New Haven "at cost."

Trise to Block Rival Road.
Blocked from getting into New York by this route, the New York and New England made arrangements to route traffic into New York state to connect with the New York and Northern, the government contends, and the New Haven attempted to block this line.

Already the New Haven had taken steps to prevent traffic coming into New York by this route through the New York Central, which acquired control of New York and Northern and was to administer it as that New England through route. The minutes of the directors' meeting introduced today appeared to indicate that the New York Central did not live up to its agreement and was publishing through the New York and Northern Central to the New York and Northern Central, the New Haven charged the New York Central with bad faith, and steps were taken by the New Haven board to induce the Central to accept the matter.

Formed N. Y. Central to Field.
The minutes showed that conferences were had with the New York Central, but they proved unsuccessful. Meantime the New Haven had been acquiring other strategic roads in the New England, and the situation, the government contends, of forcing the New York Central to terms, reduced rates to the west from New England, and the New York Central was to be a "central" connection, the Boston and Albany. This, Mr. Melien explained, finally led to a traffic agreement between the New Haven and the New York Central, which was the rate question.

No Subsequent Boost in Rates.
Mr. Melien presented a point for the defense when Richard V. Lindbergh got him to state that since the New Haven reduced its rates to the west against the New York Central there had been no advance.

Money Experts to Discuss Credits at Gathering Here.
Experts on national currency and authorities on the monetary situation will open a two-day convention at the Fort Dearborn hotel tomorrow under the auspices of the People's Money League. The discussions will be more on the question of credits than a circulating medium. Men who have devoted their lives to a scientific study of the money question will try to solve the problem of extending credits. The money convention will be followed Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday by the national conference of producers and consumers, at which questions pertaining to legislation for the relief of farmers will be discussed.

COFFEE AND SUGAR.
NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The market for coffee futures was quiet today. The market for sugar futures was also quiet today.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Official statements taken by the board of directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company, in pursuance of their alleged conspiracy to control the transportation traffic of New England, were placed before the jury at the trial of the eleven New Haven directors today. They were revealed in minutes of the directors' meetings and various letters written to or by Charles S. Melien, and which Mr. Melien, a witness for the government for the third successive day, identified for the jury and some instances identified for the jury.

BIG DOWN TURN
IN WHEAT MARKETLiquidation in December Is
Feature; Corn Remains
Steady; Oats Heavy.

The wheat market was demoralized yesterday. Selling was heavy, especially of the December, and final prices showed declines of 1/4¢ to 3/4¢ to 5¢. The December-May difference widening, out to 20¢. Rumors of success for the allies against the wheat market continued to impress traders. At the same time the export demand is letting up, while the country offerings of both spring and winter wheat are liberal.

The continued perfect weather over the belt is resulting in a liberal crop of wheat. At the same time the export demand is letting up, while the country offerings of both spring and winter wheat are liberal.

Weather Conditions Perfect.
Weather conditions throughout the forecast district left little to be desired, and predictions were for a maintenance of present conditions. Winter wheat farmers are spending time to do more thrashing, and this is reflected in quite liberal receipts. Primary receipts were 2,772,000 bu., compared to 1,700,000 bu. a year ago. Local arrivals expected were 100 cars.

Corn Shows Steady Tone.
Corn continued to show a relatively strong tone. In spite of the weakness in wheat prices for the day were only unchanged to 1/4¢ lower. Cash prices were steady to 1/4¢ lower. Offerings were moderate, but there was a little more old corn offered for three to five day shipment, with requests for bids on new corn from Missouri for quick shipment. The seaboard reported 800,000 bu. of new corn for export. Local sales were 60,000 bu.

Oats Selling Is Heavy.
Selling of oats was on quite a heavy scale today. The market was demoralized by the pronounced weakness in wheat. Prices finished 1/4¢ to 1/2¢ lower. Offerings were moderate in the sample crowd, but primary receipts continued to be heavy. Many receipts continued to be heavy. Many receipts continued to be heavy.

Hog Products Are Easy.
Provisions showed a little firmness early, but later turned dull and heavy. Hogs closed unchanged to 1/4¢ lower, packing grades being weak. The cash trade in hogs was quiet. The market for hogs was quiet. The market for hogs was quiet.

Rye at Further Advance.
Rye was higher. No. 2 at \$1.07 and No. 3 at \$1.04. Receipts were 18,000 bu. The market for rye was higher.

Barley Held Strong.
Barley held strong, with sales of malting at \$1.05 1/2; feed, \$1.04 1/2; and screenings, \$1.03. Receipts, 30 cars. The market for barley was held strong.

Wheat Futures.
Wheat futures were lower. No. 2 at \$1.05 1/2; No. 3 at \$1.04 1/2. The market for wheat futures was lower.

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BOARD OF TRADE TRANSACTIONS.

WHEAT.		Closing		December		35% 40	
				May		35% 40	
Open High Low Oct. 22 Oct. 22 Oct. 22				PRIMARY MOVEMENT.			
1.05% 1.06% 1.05% 1.04% 1.04%							
1.04% 1.05 1.03 1.02% 1.02% 1.04%							
CORN.				WESTERN.			
				Received		Shipped	
35% 34% 37% 35% 35 35				Wheat. Corn.		Wheat. Corn.	
1.00% 1.00% 1.00% 1.00% 1.00%				Min.		Min.	
OATS.				Duluth		St. Louis	
35% 34% 35% 34% 34% 34%				St. Louis		Min.	
PORK.				Detroit		Kas City	
13.40 13.40 13.37% 13.37% 13.40				Peoria		Omaha	
13.40 13.40 13.37% 13.37% 13.40				Indpls.		Cincin.	
LARD.				To bn.		2,772,000 2,800,000 1,615,000 253,000	
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9.07% 9.07% 8.92% 8.92% 1.00							
SHORT RIBS.				Last yr. 1,705,000 319,000 502,000 163,000			
8.25% 8.25% 8.25% 8.25% 8.47%				EASTERN.			
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INFORMATION AS TO the daughter of Thomas McDonough, Ontario, and Canada. To McDonough, who is alleged to be connected to communist undergrounds, is being sought to be admitted to citizenship here.

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